Experience instructing Youth.

INTRODUCTION

TO THE

NATIONAL SPELLING-BOOKS,

WITH

EASY AND PROGRESSIVE

READING LESSONS;

FOR THE USE OF

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

NEW EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED.

BY B. D. EMERSON,

AUTHOR OF THE NATIONAL SPELLING-BOOKS.

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NOTICE.

In consequence of the increasing use of the *New* National Spelling-Book, the author has thought best to revise this work; and by adding a few pages and making slight alteration in a few others, to render it a suitable introduction to *both* his Spelling-Books. In doing which none of the reading exercises have been altered, and so inconsiderable were the changes necessary to be made in the spelling columns, that teachers will experience litle or no inconvenience in using this improved edition in the same class with former editions of this book.

STEREOTYPED BY SHEPARD, OLIVER, AND CO.

INTRODUCTION.

In the English language, there are *twenty-six letters*; they are divided into *vowels* and *consonants*.

A *vowel* is a simple sound of itself.

The *vowels* are *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, and sometimes *w* and *y*.

A *consonant* has no sound independent of its union with a vowel.

The *consonants* are *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *h*, *j*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *v*, *x*, *z*, and sometimes *w* and *y*.

A *diphthong* is the union of two vowels, pronounced together, so as to make one syllable.

A *triphthong* is the union of three vowels.

A *proper* diphthong has both the vowels sounded.

An *improper* diphthong has but one of the vowels sounded.

Of the Vowels.

A has *five* sounds;—1. as heard in fāte, nā̇tion;—2. as heard in tär, fäther;—3. as heard in bäll, fäll;—4. as heard in făn, fătten;—5. as heard in wäd, wänton.

E has *two* sounds;—1. as heard in mē, hēre;—2. as heard in mĕt, tĕndril.

I has *two* sounds;—1. as heard in tīme, fīneness;—2. as heard in tĭn, dĭnner.

O has *five* sounds;—1. as heard in nō, nō̇tion;—2. as heard in mŏve, lŏse;—3. as heard in nôr, fôrfeit;—4. as heard in nŏt, yŏnder;—5. as heard in good, wolf.

U has *four* sounds;—1. as heard in cūre, mū̇te;—2. as heard in tŭb, bŭffet;—3. as heard in bull, fullness;—4. as heard in rūle, trūly.

W, when a *vowel*, conforms to the long sound of *u*, as in few, pewter.

Y, when a *vowel*, conforms to the long or short sound of *i*, as in tyrant, duty.

Of the Consonants.

F, j, l, m, n, r, s, v, z, and *c* and *g soft*, are called *semi-vowels*, because they have an *imperfect* sound of themselves.

L, m, n, and *r*, are also called *liquids*, because they easily unite in sound with other consonants.

K, p, and *t*, are called *mutes*, because they cannot be uttered without a previous suspension of the voice.

B has but *one* sound.

C has *five* sounds;—like *k*, as in *came*; like *s*, as in *acid*; like *sh*, as in *vicious*; like *z*, as in *suffice*; and like *ts*, when followed by *h*, not silent, in the same syllable.

D has *three* sounds;—besides that heard in itself, it has the sound of *t*, as in *cracked, mixed*, pronounced *crackt, mixt*; it has also the sound of *j*, as in *soldier*, pronounced *sol-jur*.

F has no variation of sound, except in the word *of*, pronounced *ov*.

G has *two* sounds;—a hard sound, as in *get, dagger*, and a soft sound, as in *gibe, general*.

H is no more than a forcible breathing, before the succeeding vowel is pronounced.

J is uniformly sounded like *g soft*, except in the word *hallelujah*, where it is pronounced like *y*.

K has the sound of *c hard*.

L has but *one* sound.

M has but *one* sound.

N has *two* sounds;—one simple and pure, as in *man, net*; the other a compound sound, like *ng*, as in *thank*, pronounced *thangk*.

P has but *one* sound.

Ph is generally pronounced like *f*, as in *Philip, phantom*.

Q has but *one* sound, which is like *k*: it is always followed by *u*, which has the sound of *w*; as in *quack, queen*, pronounced *kwack, kween*.

R has but *one* sound: it is never silent, but is sometimes transposed; as in *sabre*, pronounced *sa-bur*.

S has *four* sounds;—a hissing sound, as in *sin, this*; a buzzing sound, as in *was, his*; the sound of *sh*, as in *mission, ensure*; and the sound *zh*, as in *measure, effusion*.

T has *three* sounds;—besides that heard in itself, it has the sound *sh*, as in *nation*, *mention*; also the sound of *tsh*, as in *nature*, *bastion*, pronounced *na-tshure*, *bas-tshun*.

Th has *two* sounds;—a sharp sound, as in *think*, *thin*; and a flat sound, as in *than*, *that*.

V has but *one* sound, like flat *f*.

W, when a *consonant*, has but *one* sound.

X has *two* sounds;—a sharp sound, like *ks*; and a flat sound, like *gz*, as in *exact*, pronounced *egz-act*.

Y, when a *consonant*, has but *one* sound.

Z has the sound of flat *s*; it has, in a few cases, the sound of *zh*, as in *glazier*, pronounced *gla-zhur*.

Of Words.

The elements of words are *syllables* and *letters*.

A word of one syllable is called a *monosyllable*; a word of two syllables, a *dissyllable*; a word of three syllables, a *trisyllable*; a word of more than three syllables, a *polysyllable*.

Every word of more than one syllable has one accented syllable.

An accented syllable must be pronounced with a stronger and fuller sound of the voice.

The mark of accent is placed at the right hand of the syllable to be accented.

KEY.

Table of the Simple and Diphthongal Vowels referred to by the Figures over the Letters in this Work.

1. $\overset{1}{a}$. The long English *a*, as in $f\overset{1}{a}te$.
2. $\overset{2}{a}$. The long Italian *a*, as in $f\overset{2}{a}r$.
3. $\overset{3}{a}$. The broad German *a*, as in $f\overset{3}{a}ll$.
4. $\overset{4}{a}$. The short sound of the Italian *a*, as in $f\overset{4}{a}t$.
5. $\overset{5}{a}$. The short sound of broad *a*, like short broad *o*, as in $w\overset{5}{a}d$.

1. $\overset{1}{e}$. The long *e*, as in $m\overset{1}{e}$, $h\overset{1}{e}re$.
2. $\overset{2}{e}$. The short *e*, as in $m\overset{2}{e}t$.

1. $\overset{1}{i}$. The long diphthongal *i*, as in $p\overset{1}{i}ne$.
2. $\overset{2}{i}$. The short simple *i*, as in $p\overset{2}{i}n$.

1. $\overset{1}{o}$. The long open *o*, as in $n\overset{1}{o}$, $n\overset{1}{o}te$.
2. $\overset{2}{o}$. The long close *o*, as in $m\overset{2}{o}ve$.
3. $\overset{3}{o}$. The long broad *o*, as in $n\overset{3}{o}r$, like broad *a*.
4. $\overset{4}{o}$. The short broad *o*, as in $n\overset{4}{o}t$, $h\overset{4}{o}t$.
5. $\overset{5}{o}$. The short sound of close *o*, as in $w\overset{5}{o}lf$.

1. $\overset{1}{u}$. The long diphthongal *u*, as in $t\overset{1}{u}be$.
2. $\overset{2}{u}$. The short simple *u*, as in $t\overset{2}{u}b$, $c\overset{2}{u}p$.
3. $\overset{3}{u}$. The middle or obtuse *u*, as in $b\overset{3}{u}ll$.
4. $\overset{4}{u}$. The long obtuse *u*, as in $r\overset{4}{u}le$.

$\overset{3}{o}\overset{2}{i}$. The long broad *o* and the short *i*, as in $\overset{3}{o}\overset{2}{i}l$.
$\overset{3}{o}\overset{3}{u}$. The long broad *o* and obtuse *u*, as in $\overset{3}{p}\overset{3}{o}und$.

th. The acute or sharp *th*, as in thin.

TH. The grave or flat *th*, as in THIS.

c, with a comma under it, thus, ç, is the soft *c*, and has the sound of *s*, as in viçe.

g, with a comma under it, thus, ǧ, is the soft *g*, and has the sound of *j*, as in ǧibe.

s, with a comma under it, thus, ş, is the flat, buzzing *s*, and has the sound of *z*, as in roşe.

The Italic letters in each word are silent.

The following syllables are to be pronounced thus :—

cean, *cion*, *sion*, *tion*, } are pronounced like shŭn.

ceous, *cious*, *scious*, *tious*, } are pronounced like shŭs.

sial, *cial*, *tial*, } are pronounced like shāl.

cian, *tian*, } are pronounced like shān.

cient, *tient*, } are pronounced like shēnt.

science, *tience*, } are pronounced like shēnse.

chre, *cre*, } are pronounced like cŭr.

bre is pronounced like bŭr.

tre is pronounced like tŭr.

vre is pronounced like vŭr.

Questions on the Key.

It is recommended, that learners commit to memory the following questions and answers, until become so familiar with them, as to give the sound of the vowels, as pointed out by the figures over them, unconnected with a consonant. This will enable them readily, and without recurrence to the Key, to determine the sound of all the vowels, wherever they may occur.

How many sounds has *a* ?	Five.
What is the first sound of *a* ?	$\overset{1}{a}$, as in $\overset{1}{f}$ate.
What is the second sound of *a* ?	$\overset{2}{a}$, as in $\overset{2}{f}$ar.
What is the third sound of *a* ?	$\overset{3}{a}$, as in $\overset{3}{f}$all.
What is the fourth sound of *a* ?	$\overset{4}{a}$, as in $\overset{4}{f}$at.
What is the fifth sound of *a* ?	$\overset{5}{a}$, as in $\overset{5}{w}$ad.
How many sounds has *e* ?	Two.
What is the first sound of *e* ?	$\overset{1}{e}$, as in $\overset{1}{m}$e.
What is the second sound of *e* ?	$\overset{2}{e}$, as in $\overset{2}{m}$et.
How many sounds has *i* ?	Two.
What is the first sound of *i* ?	$\overset{1}{i}$, as in $\overset{1}{p}$ine.
What is the second sound of *i* ?	$\overset{2}{i}$, as in $\overset{2}{p}$in.
How many sounds has *o* ?	Five.
What is the first sound of *o* ?	$\overset{1}{o}$, as in $\overset{1}{n}$o.
What is the second sound of *o* ?	$\overset{2}{o}$, as in $\overset{2}{m}$ove.
What is the third sound of *o* ?	$\overset{3}{o}$, as in $\overset{3}{n}$or.
What is the fourth sound of *o* ?	$\overset{4}{o}$, as in $\overset{4}{n}$ot.
What is the fifth sound of *o* ?	$\overset{5}{o}$, as in $\overset{5}{w}$olf.
How many sounds has *u* ?	Four.
What is the first sound of *u* ?	$\overset{1}{u}$, as in $\overset{1}{t}$ube.
What is the second sound of *u* ?	$\overset{2}{u}$, as in $\overset{2}{t}$ub.
What is the third sound of *u* ?	$\overset{3}{u}$, as in $\overset{3}{b}$ull.
What is the fourth sound of *u* ?	$\overset{4}{u}$, as in $\overset{4}{r}$ule.
What is the sound of *oi* ?	$\overset{32}{oi}$, as in $\overset{32}{o}$il.
What is the sound of *ou* ?	$\overset{33}{ou}$, as in $\overset{33}{p}$ound.

ALPHABET.

A a	J j	S s
B b	K k	T t
C c	L l	U u
D d	M m	V v
E e	N n	W w
F f	O o	X x
G g	P p	Y y
H h	Q q	Z z
I i	R r	&

ALPHABET,

PROMISCUOUSLY ARRANGED.

ROMAN LETTERS.

CAPITALS.

A V B R C G D P E
F H N I J K X L T
M W O Q S Z U Y

SMALL.

a s b d c e f l g y h k i j
m w n u o v p q r t x z

ITALIC LETTERS.

CAPITALS.

A V B R C G D P E
T H N I J K X L F
M W O Q S Z U Y

SMALL.

a s b d c e f l g y h k i j
m w n u o v p q r t x z

ALPHABET.

Roman.		Italic.		Roman.	
A	a	*A*	*a*	L	l
B	b	*B*	*b*	P	p
C	c	*C*	*c*	N	n
D	d	*D*	*d*	R	r
E	e	*E*	*e*	Z	z
F	f	*F*	*f*	Q	q
G	g	*G*	*g*	M	m
H	h	*H*	*h*	Y	y
I	i	*I*	*i*	K	k
J	j	*J*	*j*	C	c
K	k	*K*	*k*	J	j
L	l	*L*	*l*	F	f
M	m	*M*	*m*	B	b
N	n	*N*	*n*	U	u
O	o	*O*	*o*	A	a
P	p	*P*	*p*	G	g
Q	q	*Q*	*q*	E	e
R	r	*R*	*r*	X	x
S	s	*S*	*s*	D	d
T	t	*T*	*t*	W	w
U	u	*U*	*u*	S	s
V	v	*V*	*v*	I	i
W	w	*W*	*w*	T	t
X	x	*X*	*x*	V	v
Y	y	*Y*	*y*	O	o
Z	z	*Z*	*z*	H	h

fāte, fär, fall, fat, wad—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn—nō, mŏve,

CHAPTER I.

Words and syllables of two letters.

ba	be	bi	bo	bu	by
ca	ça	çi	co	cu	cy
da	de	di	do	du	dy
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu	fy
ga	ge	gi	go	gu	gy
ha	he	hi	ho	hu	hy
ja	je	ji	jo	ju	jy
ka	ke	ki	ko	ku	ky
la	le	li	lo	lu	ly
ma	me	mi	mo	mu	my
na	ne	ni	no	nu	ny
pa	pe	pi	po	pu	py
ra	re	ri	ro	ru	ry
sa	se	si	so	su	sy
ta	te	ti	to	tu	ty
va	ve	vi	vo	vu	vy
za	ze	zi	zo	zu	zy

nor[3], not[4], good[5]—tube[1], tub[2], bull[3], rule[4]—oil[32], pound[33]—thin, this.

4	2	2	4	2
ab	eb	ib	ob	ub
ac	ec	ic	oc	uc
ad	ed	id	od	ud

4	2	2	4	2
af	ef	if	of	uf
ag	eg	ig	og	ug
al	el	il	ol	ul
am	em	im	om	um

4	2	2	4	2
an	en	in	on	un
ap	ep	ip	op	up
ar	er	ir	or	ur
as	es	is	os	us

4	2	2	4	2
at	et	it	ot	ut
av	ev	iv	ov	uv
ax	ex	ix	ox	ux
az	ez	iz	oz	uz

1	4	1	2	1
ba	ab	be	eb	bi
da	ad	de	ed	di
fa	af	fe	ef	fi
la	al	le	el	li
ma	am	me	em	mi

fāte, fär, fall, fat, wad—mē, met—pīne, pin—nō, mōve,

4 Dog 	4 Hat 
4 Cat 	2 Pen 
2 Pig 	2 Mug 
4 Rat 	2 Cup 
2 Hen 	4 Top 
3 3 Cow 	1 Bee 

nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull, rule—oil, pound—thin, this.

Sun 	Jug 
Man 	Jar 
Gun 	Key 
Fan 	Awl 
Saw 	Bat 
Tub 	Owl 

fāte, fär, fall, făt, wŏd—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn—nō, mŏve,

Yoke 	Pail 
Rake 	Pump 
Hand 	Rose 
Shoe 	Pink 
Boot 	Pear 
Bird 	Leaf 

nor[3], not[4], good[5]—tube[1], tub[2], bull[3], rule[4]—oil[32], pound[33]—thin, this.

Bowl[1]		Moon[2]	
Fork[3]		Tree[1]	
Pipe[1]		Ship[2]	
Lock[4]		Fish[2]	
Drum[2]		Frog[4]	
Goat[1]		Hook[2]	

CHAPTER II.

Words and syllables of three letters.

1	1	1	1	1	1
bla	ble	bli	blo	blu	bly
cra	cre	cri	cro	cru	cry
gra	gre	gri	gro	gru	gry
pla	ple	pli	plo	plu	ply
sha	she	shi	sho	shu	shy
spa	spe	spi	spo	spu	spy
2	2	2	2	3	4
art	arm	ark	elf	alt	and
end	eth	elm	arl	orb	ask
arc	imp	ist	ert	orn	asp
eld	ard	elk	isk	ord	oft
ids	est	ing	urd	orm	ock
urt	urn	urb	ern	ort	ong

CHAPTER III.

Words of three letters.

4	2	2	4	2	4
bad	den	big	not	rub	pad
mat	fed	dip	hog	bud	rap
can	hem	kit	rob	dug	hat
ran	met	hip	bog	cup	sap

3 4 5 1 2 3 4 32 33
nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull, rule—oil, pound—thin, THIS.

2	4	2	4	2	3
bed	cap	bug	fan	keg	for
fig	box	cur	dog	fen	nor
gun	bat	hid	lad	bur	war

2	4	2	4	2	2
beg	rod	hen	bag	car	but
fin	fox	fib	dot	fun	far
kid	dam	pin	lap	bet	men
peg	lop	set	fog	fix	gem
sit	mad	lip	man	let	jar
mug	fob	sun	nod	mix	lug

2	4	2	4	2	4
net	god	tar	top	rug	rat
leg	ham	mud	pan	pit	pod
mar	job	tin	jog	his	sad
pig	map	jut	lag	rig	pat
tub	lot	gig	pop	wet	mob
rip	ram	pet	sat	sum	ban

2	4	2	4	2	3
jig	tan	run	log	ten	jaw
pun	jot	lit	cat	six	law
rim	rag	par	don	her	saw
rip	sop	sex	fag	web	raw
rum	tap	fit	hot	vex	paw
tip	rot	sup	tax	win	haw
wen	had	mid	wag	hum	caw

fāte, fär, fall, făt, wăd—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn—nō, mŏve,

CHAPTER IV.

Words of four letters.

NOTE.—Progressive reading lessons are added to each page in the following chapters.

1	1	1	1	1
cave	male	here	dine	ride
bane	rave	mete	line	life
late	pale	mere	five	pine
fade	cane	sere	kite	bite

1	1	1	1	2
sine	cove	cure	bold	barn
vine	hope	lure	fort	harp
hive	more	mute	gold	garb
pile	lone	puke	post	mark
wine	hole	mule	sold	bark
hide	note	lute	host	part
wife	robe	duke	ford	bark
fine	bone	tube	hold	hard

It is to be.
If he be up.
He is to go.
If I be in.
I am to go.
As I am in.
So we go on.
He is at it.

An ox is in.
It is my ox.
I am by it.
My ox is up.
It is by me.
Go on by us.
We do go on.
As we go in.

nŏr, nŏt, gōōd—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll, rūle—ōil, pōūnd—thin, this.

2	2	2	3	4
help	gift	rush	bald	fast
rent	dish	curb	wart	land
desk	gild	dusk	malt	dash
left	fist	must	warn	bang
self	lisp	hurt	cord	sash
belt	king	rust	sort	hand
lest	fish	bulk	lord	bask
west	mist	turn	fork	band

4	4	2	2	2
soft	hang	slip	step	club
bond	rant	trim	tret	stun
pomp	camp	flip	glen	drug
lost	mast	spit	stem	shun
song	lass	crib	fret	spur
cost	gaff	ship	bret	plum
boss	pass	brig	fell	slut
loss	mass	slid	tell	grub

My arm is up.
We do ask it.
He is to cry.
It is an art.
If we spy it.
She is in it.
An end of it.
He dug it up.

It is no fib.
He is not in.
He or she is.
It is not he.
My hat is on.
We can do it.
He let us go.
So we ran on.

fate, far, fall, fat, wad—me, met—pine, pin—no, move.

4	4	4	2	2
flat	stop	trap	grin	fill
brad	from	span	flit	hiss
plat	clod	flag	drip	kill
crag	drop	brat	grit	miss
glad	shot	plan	shun	hell
slap	clog	brag	flux	sell
clad	shod	clan	blur	dell
bran	prop	clap	drum	well
1	3	1	1	2
bass	ball	beer	peer	fool
boll	call	keep	feet	poor
roil	gall	peep	deem	cool
poll	salt	beef	reed	noon
toll	corn	door	deep	food
worn	form	seek	veer	hoof
vale	full	seem	seed	boot
rose	puss	weep	weed	roof

He is in bed.
It can not be.
Let us be up.
I saw him go.
We can go in.
Fit on her cap.
It has no hem.
Put in a pin.

Her fan is red.
Do not rub it.
My pen is bad.
Let me cut it.
It has no top.
My dog is mad.
He bit a man.
The fox is sly.

nor[3], not[4], good[5]—tube[1], tub[2], bull[3], rule[4]—oil[32], pound[33]—thin, THIS.

1	1	1	1	1
babe	colt	face	gore	like
bile	core	fame	hale	lime
bind	dale	find	hone	made
bolt	date	fine	home	male
cage	dike	fate	jolt	mare
came	dive	fife	joke	maze
cape	dolt	gage	kind	mile
cold	doze	gaze	lame	nine

1	1	1	1	1
mine	nice	rake	save	take
mice	name	rate	size	tame
mind	pace	race	slow	tune
mild	page	ripe	side	time
most	pike	rind	safe	tone
mote	pipe	reef	sage	vile
mope	pope	rove	stow	vice
mole	pore	same	tape	wade

My top is in a box.
Let me get it up.
He can sit by us.
His hat is not on.
It was a new hat.
Her cap is put up.
Do not put it on.
I am not on a mat.
He ran up to me.
I was at the top.
He can not go up.
She has far to go.
Do not vex him.
We ran up to him.
He was in a gig.
Now we may all go.

fate, far, fall, fat, wad—me, met—pine, pin—no, move,

1	2	2	2	2
wage	bulb	crum	gulf	lath
wave	bill	drub	gush	live
wild	carp	fern	hill	loop
wipe	çent	boor	hoot	lint
wore	clip	loon	hush	less
wove	chin	give	just	luck
yoke	chip	grig	kick	lump
yore	coot	grim	lard	mart

2	2	2	2	2
mess	pith	rood	scud	stub
mill	prim	scum	skin	spin
mint	quit	sect	sent	such
milk	tool	silk	soon	tart
move	rest	sift	smut	tent
much	rich	sing	snug	test
neck	risk	slim	star	text
path	ring	slur	stud	tilt

The fox has a den.
I saw him dig it.
I was on the hill.
We let off a gun.
The fox ran out.
His fur was red.
We sat on a tree.
He did not see us.

The snow is cold.
The sun is warm.
The fire is hot.
Keep out of harm.
We see by a lamp.
Do not put it out.
You and I will go.
Now we step off.

nor[3], not[4], good[5]—tube[1], tub[2], bull[3], rule[4]—oil[32], pound[23]—thin, THIS.

2	2	2	3	4
thin	twit	wilt	bush	blot
THIS	urge	wind	cork	clot
THen	vent	wish	lorn	cash
tusk	verb	wisp	pall	cask
tuck	weld	yelk	push	cast
turf	welt	yard	pull	chat
twig	whip	yell	tall	chop
twin	will	yelp	wall	clam

4	4	4	4	5
dock	gasp	moss	rasp	wan
doll	hasp	moth	sand	was
flap	hash	pant	scan	foot
flax	long	past	shop	good
fang	loft	plot	slab	hood
fact	loll	pond	spot	wolf
fond	mask	raft	task	wood
gang	mall	rash	waft	wool

We must set out.
Our walk is long.
Go on this side.
This is the way.
No one must stop.
Few find the path
That is the gate.
Now we will look.

See the new barn.
The hay is in it.
That cow is red.
Cows eat the hay.
A pig eats corn.
The pigs are fat.
We must go home.
It will be dark.

fāte, fär, fall, fat, wad—mē, met—pīne, pin—nō, mŏve,

CHAPTER V.

Easy words of two syllables accented on the first.

ba′ sis	cro′ ny	cu′ bic	di′ et
be ing	cra dle	cra zy	do zy
bo ny	cli ent	cu pid	du ty
ca ret	cri sis	de ist	fi nis
flu id	gra vy	la dy	po em
fo cus	hast y	la zy	po sy
fo rum	ha zy	lu çid	pu ny
fu ry	i cy	lo cust	pu pil
ge nus	i ris	no ted	qui et
glo ry	i tem	o men	que ry
go ing	ju ry	on ly	ro ver
gra tis	la bel	pa per	sto ry

John lost his ball.
His bat went next.
No balls nor bats.
John is now sad.
How can he play?
Take a new game.
Cry not for this.
You may find it.

It was a fair day.
Ann went to walk.
She lost her comb.
What did she find?
A bat and a ball.
John found a comb.
Each one is glad.
It all ends well.

nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull, rule—oil, pound—thin, THis.

1 2	1 4	1 4	1 4
ti′ ny	bi′ as	o′ val	so′ lar
to ry	di al	o ral	to paz
ti ger	do nor	pa pal	to tal
tu lip	fa tal	pe nal	tri al
tu mid	fi nal	po lar	tri ad
va ry	gi ant	re al	ve nal
wa ry	le gal	ri val	vi tal
wa fer	na val	sa tan	vo cal
2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2
ar my	çiv il	ex it	gid dy
art ist	cur ry	en vy	hard y
bel fry	dif fer	ev er	hec tic
ber ry	dim ly	fer ry	hill y
bet ter	den tist	fif ty	hur ry
bit ter	dit ty	fin ny	in dex
bus kin	dust y	fit ly	in let
but ter	en try	fin ish	in sult

Now I must go out.	The sun is low.
Stay till I come.	It will be dark.
We will both go.	The air is cold.
Hold by my arm.	The way is wet.
We will go home.	You may get cold.
Pass on this side.	I have a cold now.
Call in for him.	Both feet are wet.
We can not stay.	Sit by the fire.

fāte, fär, fall, fat, wad—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn—nō, mŏve,

2 2	2 2	2 2	2 4
in′ to	per′ il	six′ ty	car′ nal
lim it	pet ty	sul ky	den tal
mer it	pit y	sul try	des pot
mer ry	pup py	sun set	fis cal
par ty	reb el	tar dy	in fant
pen çil	rel ish	tes ty	sul tan
pen ny	rust y	ver y	ten ant
per ish	sen try	ug ly	tur ban

4 2	4 2	4 2	4 2
al um	flor id	max im	prof it
ax is	fog gy	nap kin	ral ly
cab in	gos sip	nov el	rap id
car ry	hab it	on set	rav ish
cop y	hap py	pal lid	rob in
cof fin	lat in	pan try	sand y
fan çy	last ly	par ish	sat in
flag on	mar ry	pol ish	sor ry

Sit in your place.
Play in due time.
Now for the book.
We have the page.
Read in your turn.
He has gone out.
We can not wait.
The next may read.

James had a kite.
I saw him with it.
The line was long.
It went high up.
Charles had a dog.
The dog ran mad.
Mad dogs will bite.
Play not with dogs.

nor[3], not[4], good[5]—tube[1], tub[2], bull[3], rule[4]—oil[32], pound[33]—thin, THIS

4 2	4 1	3 2	4 4
sol′ id	fol′ low	for′ ty	at′ las
tal ent	for age	ful ly	cor al
tar ry	grot to	or bit	mor al
tor rid	hol low	pul pit	ras cal
val id	mot to	sor did	sal ad
vap id	tal low	storm y	vas sal

In the second syllables of the following words, the vowels have the sound of short u.

1.	2	2	4
i dol	big ot	riv er	am ber
li ar	din ner	sis ter	doc tor
li on	fel on	suf fer	dol lar
ju ror	lep er	sup per	fag ot
pa per	mel on	un der	gal lop
pi lot	pil fer	ul cer	haz ard
ra-zor	sil ver	win ter	par rot

We are all here.
The glass is full.
Find the same page.
Now let us read.
The book is new.
Look at each word.
We may all learn.
Now is the time.

Hear what I say.
We love good boys.
Do them no hurt.
Give them no pain.
Do harm to none.
Tell us the truth.
Keep out of dirt.
Read all you can.

fāte, fär, fall, fat, wad—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn—nō, mŏve,

CHAPTER VI.

Easy words of two syllables accented on the second.

4 1	4 1	4 1	4 1
a base′	a dore′	ap ply′	com ply′
a bate	a like	ar rive	con fide
a bide	a live	a side	con fine
a bode	a lone	as pire	con fute

4 2	4 2	4 4	1 1
a bet	a far	a las	de fy
ac quit	a part	al lot	de ny
ad just	as sert	a loft	de ride
ad mit	as sist	a long	de rive
a dult	at test	a dopt	e late
af fix	con fer	a non	e lude
a lert	oc cur	ca bal	e lope
an nul	ob ject	ca nal	e vade

The sun is up, and the day is fine.
The sky is blue, the air is soft.
It is a good time to walk out.
A bird can fly far up in the air.
A fish can swim deep in the sea.
See the duck swim on the wave.
See the ox feed on the hill-side.
The buck runs wild in the woods.

nor[3], not[4], good[5]—tube[1], tub[2], bull[3], rule[4]—oil[32], pound[33]—thin, THIS.

1 1	1 1	1 2	1 2
ju ly′	re ply′	be get′	de ter′
po lite	re port	be gin	e ject
re cite	re pute	be set	e lect
re fine	re tire	de bar	e mit
re late	re vile	de fer	e quip
re pine	re vive	de pict	e rect
re pose	se cure	de sist	e vent
re mote	se date	de test	mo lest

1 2	1 2	2 1	2 1
o mit	re mit	di late	en tire
pre fer	re pel	di lute	en robe
pre fix	re pent	dis use	ex pire
re bel	re fund	dis use	ex port
re fer	re tard	di vide	ex pose
re ject	re turn	di vine	il lude
re gret	ro bust	en due	im bibe
re lent	se lect	en rage	im pure

A man and a dog can hunt on the hill.
A dog met a fox, and the fox ran off.
A boy was on the hill, and saw them.
I can see a bird on that high tree.
Do not hurt a bird, that is in a cage.
The free bird, on the tree, will sing best.
The nest of the free bird is on the tree.
If we find the nest, we will not rob it.

fate, far, fall, fat, wud—me, met—pine, pin—no, move,

2 1	2 1	1 4	2 2
im ply′	in duçe′	be gan	car tel
im port	in flate	be long	di rect
im pute	in voke	co act	as pel
in çite	mi nute	de vast	dis sect
in hale	set tee	re lax	dis sent
in sane	sup ply	re past	dis turb
in vite	sur vive	se dan	di vert
in vade	un safe	tre pan	di vest

2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2
dis til	im pel	in sist	in ter
ef fect	in cur	in sert	it self
en list	in ert	in stil	per mit
ex çel	in fer	in sult	per sist
ex pel	in fest	in tent	sub mit
ex pert	in fect	in vert	sub sist
ex tent	in flict	in vest	un bar
im part	in ject	in vent	un just

A new rose has not any dirt on it.
Take care to get no dirt on the face.
Do not step in the mud by the way.
A bad boy will mar his new book.
A good boy takes care of his book.
Keep from boys who are not clean.
Let your own face be free from dirt.
You look best when you are clean.

nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull, rule—oil, pound—thin, this.

CHAPTER VII.

Monosyllables of three or four letters.

1	1	1	1	1	1
aid	die	eve	ice	new	oak
aim	ear	few	jay	nay	own
age	eat	gay	lie	old	pea
bay	eel	hoe	may	ode	pie

1	2	3	4	3 2	3 3
say	arm	awe	act	coy	cow
sly	ebb	awl	add	hoy	how
she	egg	call	apt	joy	mow
sue	err	daw	ash	oil	now
tea	bath	orb	asp	toy	out
tie	buck	maw	axe	cloy	owl
use	who	paw	jog	doit	vow
way	duck	hall	map	troy	bout

How do men get hay to feed the cows?
They mow down the grass, and dry it.
Is it hard work to mow the new grass?
We will go, and see it done, in hay-time.
The cows eat hay, and give us milk.
Milk is for boys and girls to eat.
All boys and girls can not get milk.
We must give food to such as need it.

fāte, fär, fall, fat, wad—mē, met—pīne, pin—nō, mōve.

32	33	1	1	1
boil	bout	bait	clay	deed
coin	cowl	bead	coal	deal
coit	foul	beak	coat	each
foil	gout	beam	coax	ease
join	howl	beat	chew	fail
loin	noun	bier	crew	fair
soil	pout	beam	comb	fear
toil	THOU	blew	crow	feat

1	1	1	1	1
feud	gaol	hair	isle	lead
flue	goal	heap	jail	leaf
foal	glee	heat	jeer	leak
four	glue	heel	knee	leap
fray	goar	high	know	lees
foam	goad	hoar	lair	load
gain	gray	hose	lain	loaf
gear	grow	huge	laid	loan

A base boy will not love his book.
He is a wise boy, who loves his book.
If we do well, good men will love us.
If we do ill, few will care much for us.
It is best, then, to do well at all times.
We must know how to act our own part.
Let us do much good, and do no harm.
We hope to gain the love of all good men.

nor[8], not[4], good[5]—tube[1], tub[2], bull[3], rule[4]—oil[32], pound[33]—thin, THIS.

1	1	1	1	1
lyre	moan	nose	reap	sign
lewd	muse	oath	rear	skue
loam	moat	pail	ream	snow
maid	nail	peak	roar	sloe
main	neap	peat	sear	soak
mean	near	play	seat	soap
meat	neat	plea	show	stay
meek	nigh	rail	sigh	stew

1	2	2	2	2
sway	arch	coop	duct	helm
tire	alms	czar	earl	herb
toad	aunt	deck	earn	hoop
tray	book	dead	edge	harm
tree	calf	debt	else	inch
type	calm	deaf	gape	kiln
veal	cliff	delf	half	lead
year	cook	dumb	head	limb

Give heed to all that good men may say.
Keep out of the way of all bad boys.
It is not best for you to play with them.
If they call for you, go not with them.
Be just, and true, and kind to all.
If men hate us, we must not hate them.
If we can not love, we must not hate.
Help such as need help, and be kind.

fāte, fär, fall, fat, wad—mē, met—pīne, pin—nō, mŏve.

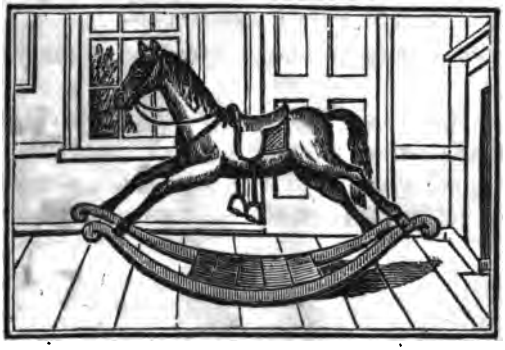
2	2	3	4	5
look	THUS	bra*w*l	hav*e*	quart
null	tom*b*	dra*w*	jam*b*	swab
pool	to*u*r	fall	*k*nap	squat
room	wer*e*	cla*w*	lam*b*	swan
ruff	when	tha*w*	lack	swap
sho*e*	whim	ta*l*k	tack	wand
soot	whom	wa*l*k	THan	wash
so*u*p	WITH	ward	THat	wasp
term	yo*u*r	ha*w*k	vamp	what

In the following words, the vowels, when not silent, have the sound of short u.

her	bird	dirt	don*e*	word
sir	bom*b*	do*e*s	non*e*	work
son	com*e*	lov*e*	stir	worm

It is good both to read and to play.
No one can do both at the same time.
All boys can not get a book to read.
Teach those who know less than you.
Speak the truth, and be fair at play;
Then all good boys will seek for you.
Get up to the head of your class.
He, that reads best, gets to the head.

nor[3], not[4], good[5]—tube[1], tub[2], bull[3], rule[4]—oil[32], pound[33]—thin, THIS.



The Rocking Horse.

THIS fine horse is for you, George. You are so good a boy of late, and you learn to read and spell so well, I have been led to buy it for you, as a proof of my love, and I now give it to you.

O, I thank you, my dear aunt. I am sure I will do all I can to make you glad. I am sure I will try more and more to serve you, and to do well.

What a kind gift! what a good aunt! do let me have a ride. How well he stands on his thin legs! What a fine tail! How he sets up his ears.—Gee up! gee up! here we go; up and down; crack whip; here we go; O, what rare sport!

fāte, fär, fall, fat, wad—mē, met—pīne, pin—nō, mōve,

CHAPTER VIII.

Words of two syllables accented on the first.

1 4	2 1	2 4	2 2
bri′ dal	fig′ ure	dis′ tant	bis′ cuit
e qual	fif teen	fur long	cher ry
hu man	im port	kid nap	çer tain
plu ral	mel low	men tal	cler gy
2 2	**2 2**	**2 2**	**2 2**
cred it	diz zy	flesh y	gen try
crip ple	dul ness	flint y	gig gle
crus ty	eld est	fren zy	gim let
cul prit	em blem	ful gent	guilt y
cur dle	end less	fur nish	har vest
cut ler	fer ry	gar den	hard ly
des tine	fen nel	gris tle	hell ish
dim ple	fish er	gar nish	heav y

Now we must not stop at the end of each line, but must read two lines.

If you wish to read well, you must read much, and with great care.

When Ned Sloth came up to read, his face and hands had smut on them.

Poor Ned was sent home to wash, and no more was seen of him for that day.

nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull, rule—oil, pound—thin, this.

her′ mit	lev′ y	must′ y	plen′ ty
in flux	lump y	mis sile	pim ple
in sect	lim pid	nim ble	pres ent
in step	lep rous	nut meg	pub lish
in jure	mar ble	par don	pun ish
jug gle	mar vel	peb ble	rel ict
jus tice	med dle	phys ic	rum ble
kin dle	muz zle	per son	ser pent
scur vy	sig net	sum mit	vel lum
sev en	smut ty	stub ble	ver min
sex tile	slut tish	tar nish	ver tex
sick en	spin dle	thrift y	ur chin
shut tle	star tle	thim ble	ur gent
sick ly	stin gy	tim id	wel kin
sin gle	stur dy	tip ple	wil ling
sin less	sun dry	tur bid	wit less

Ann Rose was a fair girl; but she spent her time at play with her doll.

She knew how to dress her doll; but she did not know how to read a line.

When she grew up, one of her mates sent her a note to come to tea.

No one was at home to read it to her, and she knew not what to do.

fate, far, fall, fat, wad—me, met—pine, pin—no, move,

1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
cho′ rus	fair′ ly	hoar′ y	near′ ly
de çent	fa mous	heel ing	nee dle
dea çon	fee ble	low ly	nu bile
dear ly	free ly	like ly	no tiçe
de ism	fu tile	mould y	oak um
e gress	gold en	might y	pee vish
flee çy	grea sy	mo tive	pu trid
fa çing	gree dy	mu sic	re çent
1 2	1 2	1 2	1
re gent	see ing	u nit	lo tion
safe ly	sea son	trea ty	mo tion
sa cred	se rous	vo tive	na tion
se quel	stee ple	wea ry	o cean
si lent	sto ic	wi den	po tion
sla vish	stu dent	wo ven	por tion
speed y	stu pid	year ly	ra tion
say ing	to ken	ze nith	sta tion

If we hear a boy use bad words, we then know, he must be a base boy.

If we see a boy do good acts, we are led to think, he is a good boy.

When we see a girl with dirt on her face, we think she must be a slut.

When a girl keeps her books and work nice, we think she must be neat.

nor[3], not[4], good[5]—tube[1], tub[2], bull[3], rule[4]—oil[32], pound[33]—thin, this

4 1	4 1	4 2	4 2
al′ oes	hal′ low	ac′ rid	ban′ ish
ad age	mor row	ac tive	bab ble
bor row	nar row	am bit	clar et
bon fire	oc tave	as pect	col ic
cof fee	non suit	ab ject	cob ble
fal low	sal low	ac cent	cat tle
god like	sor row	am ple	cas tle
hos tage	stag nate	am ble	cost ly
4 2	4 2	4 2	4 2
craft y	fam ish	hob by	mod el
crag gy	flax en	hob ble	of fice
con ic	gal ley	lat tice	ob ject
con vert	grass y	lav ish	oft en
con vict	gob ble	lob by	pad dle
cot ton	grav el	mass y	pan ic
dan dle	ham let	mal ice	pas sive
dross y	han dle	mod est	plas tic

On one cold day, a poor boy came to the door with a thin coat on.

The snow was deep, the north wind blew, and the air was quite cold.

The poor boy said, he came to ask some one to give him a coat.

James was in the house, and was glad to give him one of his own coats.

fate, far, fall, fat, wad—me, met—pine, pin—no, move,

4 2	2 2	2 2	2 2
rad′ ish	art′ less	deş′ ert	frig′ id
roş in	bar ley	duc tile	fus tic
rot ten	çen sus	ear ly	gar lic
sad dle	çer tain	en gine	gel ly
son net	cher ub	ep ic	guilt y
tan gle	çiv ic	filth y	hec tic
tab let	crit ic	flex ile	heart y
top ic	cyn ic	fool ish	heav y
2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2
in bred	marsh y	pub lic	stead y
in jure	mim ic	quin şy	sur feit
hus tle	miz zen	rec on	sun dry
kid ney	muş lin	rep tile	sys tem
lep rous	mid riff	rich ly	this tle
lyr ic	nour ish	rus tic	tur key
lus tre	pic kle	ser vile	vil lain
med dle	pris on	spir it	zeal ous

Those, who have done right, need not fear to have the truth told.

Let us do right at all times; then we shall be at rest in our minds.

Those, who are rich, must be just and kind to those, who are poor.

He, who has done a kind act, feels well paid for it in his own heart.

nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull, rule—oil, pound—thin, this.

2 1	3 2	3 2	3 2
ar′ gue	au′ dit	fault′ y	sor′ did
bel low	au gust	for feit	tor pid
del uge	aus piçe	gau dy	taw dry
en sign	bush y	hor net	thorn y
mil dew	call ing	law less	vor tex
ref uge	cush ion	lord ly	war ble
ref use	fall ing	pal try	war den
up roar	false ly	sau çy	wal nut

1 1	1 4	3 3 2	3 2 2
a gue	cha os	boun ty	joy ous
co coa	e pact	cloud y	foi ble
cu rate	feu dal	coun çil	nois y
fe male	is land	coun sel	oil y
do tage	pi rate	drow sy	oint ment
le vite	se cant	foun tain	poi son
re tail	so cial	prow ess	point ed
va çate	ty rant	sound ing	toi let

Do not find fault with your food, for some boys do not fare as well.

Those, who take care of you, best know what is good for you to eat.

A lad wants but one good hat, but he wants more than one good book.

A book may be lost, but what we learn from it may be kept in mind.

fāte, fär, fall, fat, wad—mē, met—pīne, pin—nō, mōve,

In the second syllables of the following words, the vowels have the sound of short u.

2	2	2	2
ar′ bor	bish′ op	her′ on	par′ lor
arch er	er ror	mar tyr	ped ler
ar dor	fel on	mas ter	pis tol
ar mor	let ter	mur der	ren der
beg gar	hil lock	neTH er	rig or

2	2	1	1
sec ond	ten don	dra per	sa vor
sex ton	ten or	e*a* ger	ta*i* lor
sim per	ter ror	fa vor	tra der
ser mon	up ward	*h*u mor	tu mor
spig ot	vic tor	la bor	va por
stut ter	vul gar	n*e*u ter	wa ger
sym bol	wis dom	o dor	we*a* ver
tem per	wiTH er	seek er	*w*ri ter

The notes of the ear-ly ris-ing lark hail the first rays of the clear sun.

Let us get up at sun-rise, while the birds sing, and the air is fresh and pure.

Boys, who lie in bed while the sun is up, waste the best of their time.

Read, work, and play, while the sun is up, and sleep when it is night.

nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull, rule—oil, pound—thin, THIS.

CHAPTER IX.

Words of two syllables accented on the second.

4 1	4 1	4 1	4 2
ab jure′	al lay′	a vail′	a byss
ac cuse	al lure	a way	a bove
af fair	ar ray	con ceit	al lege
af fray	as sail	ob tain	a verse
1 2	**1 3**	**1 1**	**1 1**
be half	be fall	be dew	de cay
be head	de form	be lief	de ceit
co erce	re call	be low	de cree
de sert	re cord	be nign	de feat
e clipse	re form	be tray	de fray
pre sent	re sort	be wail	de mise
re cess	re tort	co here	de pose
su perb	re ward	de base	de sign

A boy, who is a good read-er, may read with as much ease as he can talk.

A girl, who can read, need not be lone-ly, for she can en-joy her books.

The more you read now, the more easy you may read the next time.

If you have time to get your les-son and to play, get the les-son first.

fāte, fär, fall, făt, wăd—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn—nō, mŏve,

1 1	1 1	1 1	2 2
de scry′	pre çise′	re şide′	çi gar′
de şire	pre vail	re peat	di gest
de tail	re fuşe	re şign	diş arm
de tain	re lief	re tail	diş gust
de vişe	re main	re tain	diş miss
fore go	re new	re veal	ex çept
o blige	re pair	re vere	ex çess
pe ruşe	re peal	re vişe	WITH in

2 1	2 1	2 1	2 3
boot ee	ex çite	in ure	dis tort
dif fuşe	gen teel	per tain	es cort
en dear	im pair	pur sue	ex tort
en rol	im poşe	sin çere	in stall
en sue	in deed	sub due	in tort
en tail	in dict	suf fuşe	in form
ex çişe	in fuşe	sus tain	sub orn
ex cuşe	in quire	up hold	un born

Sin-cere boys and mod-est girls, af-ford com-fort and joy to their pa-rents.

Base boys and rude girls, dis-tress both their fa-ther and their moth-er.

If a boy some-times tell a false-hood, no one can re-ly on what he says.

If a boy nev-er tell a false-hood, we are rea-dy to re-ly on all he says.

nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull, rule—oil, pound—thin, THIS.

CHAPTER X.

Monosyllables of five letters.

bribe	chide	crape	creep
brine	child	crave	creek
chafe	clime	craze	crime
cheer	crane	creed	drake
drive	flute	grave	haste
droll	frame	green	leech
drone	glade	greet	mange
drove	glaze	grind	ninth
flake	glide	gripe	paste
flame	globe	grope	place
fleet	grace	gross	plate
force	grape	grove	plume

One good act some-times se-cures a good name, for a whole life-time. One bad act may be the cause of dis-grace and hard fate for many years.

A boy, who u-ses pro-fane words, will find none but vile boys to play with him. A girl who oft-en gets out of hu-mor will have but few friends to vis-it her.

fāte, fär, fall, fat, wad—mē, met—pīne, pin—nō, mŏve.

1	1	1	1
porch	quite	shade	shore
price	quote	shake	shorn
pride	range	shame	slate
prize	scale	shape	slave
prone	scate	shave	sleek
quake	scold	sheep	sleet
queen	scope	sheet	slide
quire	score	shine	slime

1	1	1	1
slope	space	sport	steer
sloth	spade	stage	stive
smile	speed	state	stone
smite	spice	stake	store
snake	spike	stave	stove
snipe	spite	steel	swine
snore	spoke	steed	teeth
smoke	spire	steep	sweet

It is best nev-er to do that, which we would fear to have known. Still, if we have done wrong, it is much bet-ter for us to con-fess it frank-ly.

If your fa-ther and moth-er re-prove you, it is to make you wis-er and bet-ter. Those, who speak well of you, hope you will still go on, do-ing well.

nor[3], not[4], good[5]—tube[1], tub[2], bull[3], rule[4]—oil[32], pound[33]—thin, THIS.

1	1	2	2
style	trite	barge	bluff
taste	twine	bench	brick
theme	trope	bilge	bring
three	waste	blend	brisk
trace	whale	bless	brood
trade	whine	bliss	broom
tribe	while	blunt	brush
tripe	white	blush	bulge
2	**2**	**2**	**2**
bunch	chill	crept	dense
burst	churl	crimp	delve
charm	churn	crisp	drill
cliff	cleft	crump	drift
chart	click	crush	droop
check	cling	crust	dunce
chess	cluck	curve	dwell
chest	clump	curse	fence

Be kind to all; for you know not how soon you may want their help. He who helps oth-ers, may hope to ob-tain help for him-self when it is need-ed.

If you wish to be good and wise, you must read such books as were writ-ten by good and wise men. Play some-times, but do not waste your time in bed.

fāte, fär, fall, fat, wad—mē, met—pīne, pin—nō, mŏve,

2	2	2	2
filth	fifth	groom	ketch
fitch	gimp	grunt	large
flesh	fresh	harsh	ledge
fling	frisk	hedge	loose
flint	frith	helve	lungs
flook	grist	hence	lunch
flush	gloom	hinge	march
gush	grim	judge	marsh

2	2	2	2
midst	perch	pulse	ridge
mince	pitch	purge	roost
moose	pluck	prove	salve
nerve	plump	quell	scarf
nurse	press	quest	scrip
parch	print	quick	scrub
parse	prism	quill	sense
pincl	proof	quilt	serge

Be not proud of what you have, for fools may have fine things. A wise child is known by his good con-duct, and by the words which he speaks.

A girl is no bet-ter for wear-ing fine dress. There is no mer-it in hav-ing gay clothes, but there is much mer-it in keep-ing them clean.

nor[3], not[4], good[5]—tube[1], tub[2], bull[3], rule[4]—oil[32], pound[33]—thin, THIS.

2	2	2	2
serve	sinçe	smith	spill
sharp	singe	snarl	spend
shred	sling	sniff	spool
shrug	scurf	smerk	spoon
shark	skull	snuff	sprig
shelf	sloop	spark	slept
shell	smart	speck	sperm
shoot	smelt	spell	spurn
2	2	2	2
squib	stint	surge	thick
stark	stool	swell	thing
start	stoop	swift	thrum
stern	strip	swill	thump
stick	strut	swing	tinge
stiff	stuff	tense	trick
still	stunt	tenth	trill
sting	stump	theft	troop

If you ex-pect to en-joy good cred-it, you must prac-tise good con-duct; for, when peo-ple think of you, they will think also of what you have done.

Be cheer-ful in the dis-charge of all your du-ties. It is near-ly as bad for you to be sul-len, when you per-form a du-ty, as it would be to neg-lect it whol-ly.

fāte, fär, fall, fat; wad—mē, met—pīne, pin—nō, mŏve.

2	2	3	4
tooth	verse	crawl	black
them	wedge	false	badge
truck	which	gorge	bland
truss	whelp	horse	blast
trust	width	small	block
trump	whiff	spawn	brand
twist	whist	straw	broth
verge	witch	thorn	champ
4	**4**	**4**	**4**
chant	cloth	dance	froth
clack	crack	dross	gland
clamp	craft	fadge	glass
clang	cramp	frost	gloss
clash	crash	flash	graft
class	crock	flask	grand
clasp	croft	flock	grant
clock	cross	frock	grasp

Nev-er tell a false sto-ry. The boy, who tells a lie, can-not res-pect him-self, nor will oth-ers res-pect him, af-ter he is once known to be a li-ar.

An hon-est boy loves the truth. He knows that all his friends re-ly on what he says, and feels hap-py in the good cred-it, which he en-joys.

nor[3], not[4], good[5]—tube[1], tub[2], bull[3], rule[4]—oil[32], pound[33]—thin, THIS.

4	4	4	4
grass	quack	shalt	stamp
hatçh	scalp	shock	stand
lançe	scant	slack	thong
latçh	scoff	slant	throb
lodge	scrag	slash	track
matçh	scrap	smack	tract
patçh	shaft	stack	trash
plant	shall	staff	valve

32	33	33	33
broil	bound	mount	shout
hoist	flout	mouse	sound
moist	found	mouth	south
joint	frown	ounçe	spout
noiçe	hound	pound	stout
point	house	pouch	souse
spoil	louse	proud	trout
voiçe	mound	round	vouch

The boy, who learns his les-son well, gets well paid for his la-bor. He gains the love of his teach-er, the e-steem of his school-mates, and the smiles of all.

The boy, who per-forms his les-son bad-ly, will be low in his class; his mas-ter will not love him; his school-mates will not think well of him, nor speak well of him.

fāte, fär, fall, fat, wad—mē, met—pīne, pin—nō, mōve,

The surly Dog. A Fable.

A cer-tain man had a dog, which was so fierce and full of mis-chief, that he was forced to put a heav-y clog on his neck, to keep him from run-ning af-ter peo-ple, and biting them as they pass-ed by the yard.

The sur-ly cur had not wit e-nough to know what this clog was for, but took it to be a badge of hon-or; and as he was as proud as he was spite-ful, he would not take the least civ-il no-tice of a-ny oth-er dog, that came in his way.

On a cer-tain day, an hon-est old Mas-tiff,

nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull, rule—oil, pound—thin, THIS.

who knew how the whole af-fair stood, and who did not fear to tell the plain truth, went up bold-ly, and said to him that which he did not like to hear.

"Bow, wow, wow!" said he, "Mr. Ball; what, you are grown so proud, since you have had that log of wood to dan-gle a-bout, that a poor dog, as I am, may hard-ly speak to you. If you had a lit-tle sound sense, you would not be so vain, I can tell you; for that clum-sy log was tied to your neck, not to do you a-ny hon-or, but on-ly to put a stop to your spite-ful tricks, and teach you bet-ter man-ners."

MORAL.

Some peo-ple are so vain, and, at the same time, so fool-ish, that they look up-on ev-ery thing, in which they dif-fer from oth-ers, as a mark in their fa-vor; but it oft-en hap-pens that in so doing, they are proud of what is their great-est shame, and be-come the scorn and the laugh-ter of those, who have sense e-nough to dis-cern their fol-ly.

fāte, fär, fall, făt, wăd—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn—nō, mŏve,

CHAPTER XI.

Words of three syllables accepted on the first.

4 2 1	4 2 1	4 2 1
al′ ti tude	an′ ec dote	grat′ i fy
al li gate	cap ti vate	hab i tude
an i mate	cas ti gate	lat i tude
ap ti tude	cal i co	mag ni fy

4 2 1	4 2 1	4 1 1
man i fold	ram i fy	ab so lute
mod i fy	rat i fy	ac cu rate
mol li fy	sal i vate	ad e quate
nav i gate	set el lite	ad vo cate
ob vi ate	sat is fy	an te lope
ob li gate	scar i fy	ap pe tite
op er ate	sol i tude	ar ro gate
pal li ate	tol er ate	cal cu late

Shall I walk with you in the gar-den?

Yes: I am glad to have you with me; but you must not step on the grass, for it is cold and wet with the morn-ing dew.

What makes the morn-ing air so fine?

It is the per-fume from the flow-ers. The rose and the pink are o-pen, and the south wind blows mild-ly from the hills.

nor[3], not[4], good[5]—tube[1], tub[2], bull[3], rule[4]—oil[32], pound[33]—thin, THIS.

4 1 1	4 1 4	4 2 2
cat′ e nate	al′ co ran	am′ i ty
col lo cate	an nu al	al i ment
grad u ate	con ju gal	am nes ty
mod u late	grad u al	bar ri er
ab so lute	joc u lar	cab i net
oc cu py	man u al	cal um ny
pop u late	oc u lar	cav i ty
pros e cute	pop u lar	con fi dent
4 2 2	4 2 2	4 2 2
char i ty	man i fest	pol i cy
chas ti ty	maj es ty	pos si ble
cod i cil	mar i ner	pov er ty
fam i ly	mod es ty	prop er ty
fac ul ty	nov el ty	prov i dent
grav i ty	ob vi ous	rap id ly
hom i ly	of fer ing	tap es try
jol li ty	or i gin	van i ty

What is this wind, which we feel?

It is the air pass-ing by us. It moves the clouds which are o-ver our heads, and it caus-es the waves on the wide sea.

What are the clouds, which we see?

They are bod-ies of va-por like the fog. The rain, that falls up-on the earth, to re-fresh it, comes from the clouds.

fāte, fär, fall, fat, wad—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn—nō, mŏve,

4 2 4	4 1 2	1 2 2
al′ i quot	ag′ o ny	a′ gen çy
an i mal	can o py	co pi *o*us
cap i tal	col o ny	cu ri *o*us
com ic al	com e dy	de vi *o*us
nom i nal	croc o dile	fe ver ish
prod i gal	fab u l*o*us	fu ri *o*us
rad ic al	op u lent	fu gi tiv*e*
stam i na	pan o ply	mu ti ny
1 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2
o pi um	ar ti fiç*e*	des ti ny
pi *o*us ly	ar ti cl*e*	dif fi cult
po et ess	ar dent ly	dig ni ty
pre vi *o*us	brev i ty	ed i fiç*e*
pu ri ty	çit i zen	ef fi gy
se ri *o*us	cred i bl*e*	em i nent
u ni ty	cur ri er	en er gy
va ri *o*us	den si ty	en mi ty

For what use are these trees plant-ed? They will pro-duce ver-y fine peach-es, plums and pears. Af-ter the blos-soms shall fall, the fruit will grow and ri-pen.

Where do the large mel-ons grow?

They grow up-on low vines, and lie on the ground. If they grew on trees, they might fall up-on our heads, and hurt us.

nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull, rule—oil, pound—thin, THIS.

2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2
en′ vi *o*us	in′ dus try	min′ is try
ev er y	in fi del	par ti cl*e*
ev i dent	in ter est	per il *o*us
ep i thet	len i ty	per vi *o*us
flex i bl*e*	lev i ty	pes ti lent
im pi *o*us	lib er ty	prin çi pl*e*
in çi dent	lit ur gy	reş i dent
in di gent	per fi dy	rev er ent
2 2 2	2 1 2	2 1 2
sen ti nel	ben e fit	her o işm
sin is ter	cur so ry	im pe tus
six ti eth	cus to dy	im pu dent
sub si dy	eb o ny	lep ro sy
ter ri bl*e*	el o gy	in do lent
trin i ty	en e my	in ju ry
ver i ly	her e sy	in so lent
viş i bl*e*	gen e sis	lar çe ny

Is it well to rise ear-ly in the morn-ing?

Yes: it is good to be up at sun-rise. By ris-ing ear-ly, we have more time for the du-ties and pleas-ures of the day.

Can we not im-prove when we play?

Yes: there are some plays, which tend to im-prove us; but there are others, which are both use-less and fool-ish.

fāte, fär, fall, fat, wad—mē, met—pīne, pin—nō, mŏve,

2 1 2	1 1 2	1 4 2
mel′ o dy	a′ the ist	e′ qual ly
mer cu ry	e go tist	fa tal ist
neb u lous	e go tism	fe al ty
pen u ry	ni çe ty	fi nal ly
per ju ry	pi e ty	le gal ly
rem e dy	po e sy	li a ble
riv u let	vi o let	lu na çy
ten e ment	vi o lent	mu ta ble
1 4 2	2 2 4	2 2 4
no ta ry	car di nal	fes ti val
no ta ble	car ni val	fin i cal
pi ra çy	cler ic al	in ter val
pa pa çy	crim i nal	lit er al
pli a ble	crit ic al	gen er al
por ta ble	ep i gram	med i cal
pri ma ry	ep i taph	mil i tant
va can çy	fed er al	min er al

What are the sea-sons of the year?

They are four in num-ber; Spring, Sum-mer, Au-tumn and Win-ter. These four sea-sons com-pose the year.

How do the four sea-sons dif-fer?

The Spring is mild; the Sum-mer is warm; the Au-tumn is cool, and the Win-ter is cold. They are all pleas-ant.

nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull, rule—oil, pound—thin, this.

4 4 2	4 4 2	4 4 2
av′ a riçe	lax′ a tive	par′ al lel
bot a ny	mal a dy	par a pet
cav al ry	man a cle	prob a ble
con tra ry	mor al ist	sal a ry
gal ax y	nar ra tive	sal va ble
das tard ly	pal pa ble	tam a rind
fal la çy	ob sta cle	trac ta ble
gran a ry	par a ble	vol a tile
2 4 2	2 4 2	2 4 2
big a my	in fan çy	lit a ny
çit a del	her ald ry	leg a çy
cul pa ble	neg a tive	lig a ment
em bas sy	pen al ty	pur ga tive
ex or çist	plen a ry	sec ta ry
fil a ment	prel a çy	rel a tive
in fa my	pur ga tive	tes ta ment
in fan try	rel a tive	ten a ble

What is the sea-son for plant-ing?

Plant-ing and sow-ing must be done in the spring. The ground is then moist, and the seeds soon swell and sprout up.

At what time does the corn ri-pen?

It be-comes ripe some time in the au-tumn; and then the yel-low ears may be seen, peep-ing through the dry husks.

fāte, fär, fall, fat, wad—mē, met—pīne, pin—nō, mōve,

1 4 2	2 2 1	2 2 1
cu′ ra çy	çer′ ti fy	ed′ i fy
cu ra ble	cul ti vate	ep i cure
ca pa ble	ded i cate	es ti mate
di a dem	del i cate	ex pi ate
di a lect	des ig nate	fer til ize
di al ist	des ti tute	her i tage
di a ry	dig ni fy	jus ti fy
fi nal ly	dis si pate	im i tate
2 2 1	2 2 1	2 1 2
in di go	mul ti ply	es cu lent
in di cate	ped i gree	el e ment
in sti gate	pet ri fy	fec u lent
in sti tute	rec ti fy	her e tic
in ti mate	reş i due	har mo ny
in tri cate	rid i cule	im po tent
lit i gate	ser vi tude	ig ne ous
mit i gate	ven er ate	in no çent

What use is made of the ripe corn?

Some of it is ground at the mills, and made in-to bread. It is also used for feed-ing hors-es, ox-en, hogs and poul-try.

How are the mills put in mo-tion?

Some of them are turn-ed by wa-ter, some by steam, some by wind, some by hors-es, and some by the la-bor of men.

nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull, rule—oil, pound—thin, this.

2 2 4	2 1 1	2 1 1
pel′ i can	del′ e gate	el′ e vate
ped es tal	dec o rate	ex e crate
sim i lar	des o late	ex e cute
pub li can	des pe rate	ex pe dite
sem i nal	dis lo cate	har mo nize
sev er al	der o gate	im mo late
typ i cal	dis so lute	in no vate
sib i lant	em u late	in vo cate

2 1 1	2 1 1	1 2 1
lin e age	rev e nue	de i fy
pen e trate	rev o cate	de vi ate
pen te cost	res o lute	glo ri fy
per fo rate	spec u late	ju bi lee
per se cute	stim u late	no ti fy
reg u late	stip u late	o pi ate
ren o vate	suf fo cate	pu ri fy
rep ro bate	tel e scope	va ri ate

Where do the birds go in win-ter?

They go far away to the south. When the weath-er be-comes cool, they col-lect in-to flocks, and seek a mild-er cli-mate.

Do they all re-turn in the spring?

Some of them per-ish by the way: but most of them re-turn, and build their nests, and sing in the same groves they left.

fāte, fär, fall, făt, wăd—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn—nō, mŏve.

In the third syllable of the following words, the vowels, when not silent, have the sound of short u.

2 2 ar′ bi ter	2 2 id′ i ot	4 2 an′ çes tor
ed i tor	lex i con	bar ris ter
em pe ror	min is ter	cal en dar
en vi er	reg is ter	car ri er
id i om	vit ri ol	car ri on
4 2 cal i ber	1 2 ju ni or	4 1 bach e lor
far ri er	ju ni per	cor o ner
lav en der	jew el ler	fol low er
mon i tor	pe ri od	val u er
of fi çer	pa tri ot	2 1 çim e ter
por rin ger	rea son er	skel e ton
prov en der	u ni son	

Good chil-dren are the de-light of their pa-rents; but such as do not at-tend to what is said to them, are a bur-den in-stead of a bles-sing.

Hon-or your fath-er, and for-get not the kind-ness of your moth-er. How can you re-pay them for what they have done for you?

CHAPTER XII.

Words of three syllables accented on the second.

1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4
co e′ val	de ni′ al	pe ru′ şal
co e qual	ho ri zon	re fu şal
de cri al	o me ga	re li ançe
de fi ançe	pro po sal	re pri şal
4 4 2	**4 4 2**	**4 1 2**
a bol ish	ap par el	a bu sive
ac-com plish	as sas sin	a cu men
ab hor rent	al lot ment	ad he rent
a can thus	at lan tic	ad ja çent
a cros tic	at tract ive	ap pa rent
ad mon ish	fa nat ic	bal co ny
as ton ish	la con ic	con du çive
a quat ic	sa tan ic	cor ro sive

If we re-gard the ad-vice of wise and good men, we may al-so be-come wise and good: but if we do not re-gard ad-vice, we shall suf-fer for our neg-lect.

If we wish to be hap-py, we must try to make those who are about us hap-py; for oth-ers will not much care for us, if we do not care for them.

fāte, fär, fall, fat, wad—mē, met—pīne, pin—nō, mōve,

4 1 2	4 2 4	4 2 2
ab do′ men	ab er′ rant	af fect′ ed
a gree ment	a bun dant	af flict ive
ca na ry	ac quit tal	as sess ment
com po nent	as sist ant	a but ment
con do ler	at tend ant	an gel ic
fal la cious	ma ter nal	as sem ble
op po nent	ob ser vant	ap pen dix
ob scure ly	pa ren tal	a part ment
4 2 2	4 2 2	2 1 2
as sem bly	cor rect ive	bit u men
an tarc tic	con tin gent	dif fu sive
at ten tive	hor rif ic	dis ci ple
con ver sive	mag net ic	dis qui et
ca thar tic	ma li cious	dis creet ly
cos met ic	ob ject ive	en a ble
con sist ent	oc cur rent	en fee ble
con vul sive	of fen sive	in fu sive

Boys, who quar-rel, and girls, who are peev-ish, are not hap-py at home nor a-broad. No one wish-es to see them, but all rath-er choose to a-void them.

Be kind to your broth-ers and sis-ters, and im-part to them a full share of what you en-joy. You may then ex-pect a re-turn of the same fa-vor from them.

nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull, rule—oil, pound—thin, this.

2 1 2	2 1 2	1 2 2
en tire′ ly	il lu′ mine	de fect′ ive
en a ble	il lu sive	de mer it
en no ble	im pa tient	e met ic
en ti çing	in fla ted	e lect ive
ex cre tive	in he rent	e clip tic
ex clu sive	in qui ry	fo ren sic
en light en	mis ta ken	po et ic
en li ven	tes ta trix	pro lif ic
1 2 2	4 1 4	1 2
pro hib it	al li ançe	e rup tion
re ful gent	af fi ançe	pre dic tion
re plen ish	al le giançe	re çep tion
re pub lish	ar ri val	re duc tion
re şem ble	as sail ant	re jec tion
spe çif ic	can ta ta	re flec tion
re plev in	ca the dral	se duc tion
re spect ive	com pli ant	se lec tion

The boy who pulls off the wings of a fly, must have a cru-el heart. The poor fly suffers as much as the boy would suf-fer, if some one should pull off his arms.

Do not give pain e-ven to an in-sect, if you can a-void it. If you must kill an offen-sive in-sect, do it at once, and in-flict as lit-tle pain as pos-si-ble.

fāte, fär, fall, fat, wad—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn—nō, mŏve,

2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2
di min′ ish	ex press′ ly	in her′ it
dis cred it	ef fect ive	in sip id
dis rel ish	ex pen sive	in ter pret
dis pir it	ex ten sive	in vec tive
el lip sis	im per fect	in vent ive
em bel lish	im pul sive	in trep id
ef ful gent	in jus tice	in ter ment
en kin′ dle	in dul gent	in trin sic
1 4 2	1 1 2	1 1
bo tan ic	ce ru men	e mo tion
de pos it	co he rent	le ga tion
de mol ish	de ci sive	o ra tion
de spot ic	de co rum	pri va tion
e las tic	de po nent	re la tion
e stab lish	de lu sive	so lu tion
pe dan tic	e va sive	va ca tion
re spon sive	po lite ness	v. bra tion

All things, e-ven the worms, ap-pear to be use-ful. The silk-worms make silk. They live in mild cli-mates, and feed on the leaves of the mul-ber-ry tree.

The warm jack-et, which you wear in cold win-ter days, was made of wool; and the wool grew up-on à sheep. Thus does the sheep af-ford you cloth-ing.

nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull, rule—oil, pound—thin, THIS.

1 1 2	1 2 4	2 4 2
de şi′ rous	di ur′ nal	diş as′ trous
hi a tus	e ter nal	di dac tic
mo şa ic	hi ber nal	diş *h*on est
mu şe um	pu is sant	diş şol vent
o bli ging	re luct ant	en act ed
po ma tum	re mo val	em pan nel
pre çise ly	re pent ant	en tan gle
se cure ly	re pug nant	ex pan sive
2 4 2	2 4 2	2 2 4
er rat ic	in ac tive	ex ter nal
eç stat ic	im ag ine	ex pect ant
en tan gle	in doç ile	es sen tial
gri mal kin	in hab it	in çes sant
har mon ic	in sol vent	in dig nant
im bod y	in val id	in fer nal
in graft ed	nar cot ic	in tend ant
im mod est	sy nop sis	um brel la

As a bird was one day fly-ing in pur-suit of some food, for its young ones, a boy, who had a gun in his hand, shot at it: it fell dead to the ground.

The boy ran and took it up: and, when he saw that it was dead, he be-gan to re-gret that he had kill-ed it, for he knew its young ones must starve.

fāte, fär, fall, făt, wăd—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn—nō, mŏve,

4 2	4 2 4	2 2
as per′ sion	at tend′ ant	den ti′ tion
at ten tion	as sist ançe	diş mis sion
aver sion	ab er rant	dis sec tion
con di tion	ma ji cian	dis sen sion
con tri tion	noc tur nal	dis ten sion
ob jec tion	of fi cial	ex cur sion
ob ten tion	pa ter nal	in jec tion
tra di tion	sol sti tial	in ven tion
1 2 4	1 1 4	2 1 4
di lem ma	i de a	ar ma da
e nig ma	je ho vah	di plo ma
ju di cial	pri me val	dis po şal
lo gi cian	re çi tal	en du rançe
mu şi cian	re qui tal	fi du cial
po ten tial	re vi val	il le gal
pu is sançe	tri bu nal	in hu man
re hear sal	re new al	pur su ant

The gar-den and fields a-bound with fine flow-ers. Let us gath-er some of the flow-ers to put in the new vase, which stands o-ver the fire-place.

The grass of the fields, and the leaves of the trees, are now green. When the frost of au-tumn comes, it will blast the leaves, and they will de-cay and fall.

nor^{3}, not^{4}, good^{5}—tube^{1}, tub^{2}, bull^{3}, rule^{4}—oil^{32}, pound^{33}—thin, THIS.

1 4 2	2 2 2	1 2
çe phal′ ic	diş rel′ ish	di rec′ tion
de poş it	dis fur nish	di ver sion
de tract er	ef fi cient	ex pul sion
gi gan tic	ex çes sive	in cur sion
me tal ic	ex pliç it	in flec tion
pro bos çis	ex trin sic	in ser tion
re nas çent	fic ti tious	in ten tion
ro man tic	hys ter ic	per di tion
2 2 2	4 2 2	4 2 2
im pliç it	ath let ic	cor rupt ly
in sec tile	am bi tious	fla gi tious
im priş on	as trin gent	ma jes tic
li ti gious	clan des tine	of fi cious
nar sis sus	col lect ive	pa thet ic
suf fi cient	con cus sive	poş şess ive
sus çep tive	coş met ic	sa tir ic
un çer tain	pa çif ic	sta tis tic

The lambs sport in the fields. They nerve their ten-der limbs in the mer-ry race; they leap up-on the mos-sy rocks, and en-joy their youth-ful hours.

The sheep, that, but a few hours since, were gra-zing on the hills, now lie at rest, be-neath the branch-es of yon-der tree. They re-pose in the cool-ing shade.

fāte, fär, fall, fat, wäd—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn—nō, mŏve,

In the third syllable of the following words, the vowel, when not silent, has the sound of short u.

4 2	4 2	1 2
a bet′ tor	con sid′ er	de vel′ op
ac cus tom	ob ject or	fore fa THer
ag gress or	ob struct or	e lix ir
as bes tos	op press or	pre çept or
as sess or	poş şess or	pro tect or
2 1	**2 2**	**1 1**
die ta tor	di rect or	bass vi ol
di la tor	dis sent er	cre a tor
dis fa vor	en deav or	de çi pher
di vi şor	en ven om	de mean or
en dan ger	en vel op	e qua tor
en vi ron	im bo şom	no va tor
spec ta tor	in spect or	re deem er
tes ta tor	in struct or	tes ta tor

A heav-y show-er is ris-ing in the west. See the viv-id light, flash-ing a-cross the cloud; and hear the deep thun-der, roll-ing through the air.

Do not fear the thun-der; it will cause the air to be more pure. The rain will re-fresh the parch-ed hills, and they will be cloth-ed with green grass.

nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull, rule—oil, pound—thin, this.

The Cows.

Thank you, pretty cow, that made
Pleasant milk to soak my bread;
Ev'ry day, and ev'ry night,
Warm, and fresh, and sweet, and white.

Do not chew the hemlock rank,
Growing on the weedy bank;
But the yellow cowslip eat,
They will make it very sweet.

Where the purple violet grows,
Where the bubbling water flows,
Where the grass is fresh and fine,
Pretty cow, go there and dine.

fāte, fär, fall, făt, wăd—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn—nō, mŏve,

CHAPTER XIII.

Words of three syllables accented on the third.

2 1 2	4 2 1	2 2 1
dis re gard′	ad vĕr tiṣe′	dis ēn gage′
dis re spect	ap per tain	en gi neer
rep re hend	as çer tain	en ter tain
rep re ṣent	vol un teer	in dis creet

2 2 1	2 4 1	2 1 1
in sin çere	brig a dier	deb o nair
in ter çede	dis a gree	dev o tee
in ter fere	dis ap pear	dis o blige
in ter line	fin an çier	dis re pute
in ter poṣe	im ma ture	in se cure
in ter vene	rep ar tee	in tro duçe
in ter lope	mis ap ply	per se vere
ref er ee	un a ware	ser e nade

We will look for the rain-bow, which ap-pears af-ter a show-er. It is the most splen-did ob-ject we can be-hold. See the broad arch, rest-ing on the dis-tant hills, and sweep-ing o-ver the loft-y clouds. It has all the col-ors in na-ture. How bright these col-ors are! Still they do not daz-zle our eyes.

nor[3], not[4], good[5]—tube[1], tub[2], bull[3], rule[4]—oil[32], pound[33]—thin, THIS.

CHAPTER XIV.

Monosyllables of five or more letters.

1	1	1	1
baize	blain	bleed	bourn
bathe	bleak	bloat	braid
beach	blear	board	brain
beard	bleat	boast	break
1	1	1	1
brief	cheat	clear	croak
breed	cheek	close	cream
bream	chief	coach	deuce
blown	choke	cloak	drain
chain	chyle	cease	dream
chair	claim	corps	drear
chase	clean	coast	eaves
cheap	climb	court	faint

What makes it so light in the day-time, and yet so dark in the night?

The sun lights this part of the world in the day-time, as a lamp lights a room in the e-ven-ing. When it is night with us, the sun is shi-ning on the oth-er side of the earth; the earth is round, and the sun shines on-ly up-on one side at a time.

fāte, fär, fäll, făt, wăd—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn—nō, mŏve.

2	2	2	2
ditçh	goose	heart	mulct
dread	group	heard	niche
earth	guard	jaunt	nooşe
farçe	guess	knell	nymph
fetçh	guest	learn	pearl
flinçh	guilt	lymph	plumb
gaunt	halve	strut	psalm
germe	haunt	milçh	stress
2	2	2	2
realm	sweat	teint	whelm
scent	swoon	vetçh	wretçh
swing	taunt	whoop	wound
sieve	tempt	verge	wrest
sixth	tierçe	whurt	wring
SOOTHe	thumb	whurr	wrist
sooth	touch	wealth	yearn
stead	tread	stretçh	youth

Do all men pray to God, and thank him for his kind-ness to them?

All good men love him, and pray to him. But there are those, who do not pray to him, nor ap-pear to re-gard him. He gives them all they en-joy, but they do not thank him. He sees all they do, and yet they com-mit ma-ny bad acts.

nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull, rule—oil, pound—thin, THIS.

3	3	3	4
a*ugh*t	dwarf	scald	brass
bra*w*l	fa*u*lt	scorn	catçh
bro*a*d	fra*u*d	sta*l*k	chaff
cau*s*e	ga*u*ze	sward	c*h*aşm
cha*l*k	groat	swarm	cops*e*
c*h*ord	pa*u*şe	swart	cloff
co*u*ld	va*u*nt	va*u*lt	dodg*e*
dra*w*l	sa*u*çe	wharf	foss*e*

4	4	5	3 3
*g*nash	brut*e*	squab	bou*gh*
*k*nack	bru*i*şe	squash	cloud
*k*nock	crud*e*	quart	clown
laps*e*	cru*i*se	swath	couch
solv*e*	cru*i*şe	swamp	count
spaşm	screw	swash	crowd
*w*rong	spruç*e*	watçh	crown
*w*rath	truç*e*	ya*ch*t	dou*b*t

Does God take no-tice of all that we say, and al-so all that we do?

He not on-ly takes no-tice of all that we say and do, but he al-so knows all our thoughts, and all our de-sires. When we think or act wick-ed-ly, he is much dis-pleased with us. We should nev-er dis-please our Heav-en-ly Fa-ther.

fāte, fär, fäll, făt, wăd—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn—nō, mŏve.

3 3	1	1	1
down	beeves	brogue	course
flour	beach	chaise	crease
gouge	blight	change	fierce
rouse	blithe	chaste	fleece
route	breach	cheese	flight
scour	breeze	chives	fourth
scout	bright	cleave	freeze
scowl	broach	clothe	grange
1	**1**	**1**	**1**
grease	phleme	priest	screen
grieve	phrase	quaint	scribe
growth	pierce	square	scroll
height	plague	scheme	sithe
hoarse	please	scrape	sheath
knight	plight	screak	shield
league	praise	scream	shriek
loathe	preach	screech	shrieve

In what book do we read of the works of God, and of his pow-er and good-ness?

We read in the Bi-ble, that God cre-a-ted the world, and all things in it; that he gov-erns all his crea-tures in wis-dom and mer-cy; and that he has made it our du-ty to re-gard his ho-ly laws and to love, fear, and wor-ship him.

nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull, rule—oil, pound—thin, THIS.

1	1	1	1
shrine	spliçe	streak	stroll
sleeve	sprain	stream	SWATHE
slight	teague	stride	THOUGH
sluiçe	squeak	strife	thrive
sneeze	squeal	staveş	tight
sourçe	squire	strike	throne
speech	strain	stripe	throat
sphere	strait	strive	wheeze

1	1	3	4
tweak	breach	brought	branch
wreath	coarse	clauşe	blotch
writhe	quean	corpse	chançe
wright	spright	fraught	cratch
breathe	squeeze	naught	drachm
clothes	straight	ought	glançe
greaveş	strange	scorch	mosque
sleight	traipse	sprawl	prançe

For-give those who of-fend you, if you hope to be for-giv-en, when you of-fend.

Our Lord, Je-sus Christ, has said to his dis-ci-ples, "If ye for-give men their tres-pass-es, your Heav-en-ly Fath-er will al-so for-give you; but if ye for-give not men their tres-pass-es, nei-ther will your Fath-er for-give you."

fūte, fär, fall, fat, wad—mē, met—pīne, pin—nō, mŏve

4	3 3	3 3	2
prompt	bounçe	plough	breast
sonçe	brown	shroud	breath
snatçh	crouch	slough	bridge
strand	drowse	spouse	charge
strong	ground	sprout	choose
thatçh	grouse	drought	chrism
thrash	growl	flounçe	church
thwack	lounge	trounçe	çinque

2	2	2	2
clinçh	fledge	health	plunge
clutçh	flinçh	hearse	prinçe
cringe	flitçh	hearth	quençh
crutçh	frençh	launçh	quinçe
dearth	friend	length	schism
drençh	fringe	phlegm	school
drudge	groove	plinth	shrill
flaunt	grudge	pledge	search

Do those things for oth-ers, which you wish oth-ers to do for you.

If we see any one in dan-ger, we should warn him of it: if we see him do-ing wrong, we should ad-vise him to de-sist: if we see him in dis-tress, we should re-lieve him. We should al-so be grate-ful to those, who treat us in like man-ner.

nŏr, nŏt, good—tube, tub, bull, rule—oil, pound—thin, THIS.

2	2	2	2
skulk	string	thrust	breadth
sledge	stitch	thrush	cleanse
sketch	strung	THence	stealth
spring	struck	trench	scourge
spread	swerve	trudge	twitch
starch	thrift	twelve	strength
starve	thrill	twelfth	whence
smooth	threat	twinge	wrench

In the following words, the vowels, when not silent, have the sound of short u..

birch	first	some	worth
blood	front	shove	world
dirge	glove	third	sponge
dirk	month	worse	thirst
flirt	rhomb	worst	tongue

'Faith-ful are the wounds of a friend, but the kiss-es of an en-e-my are de-ceit-ful.

He that lov-eth pleas-ure, shall be a poor man; he that lov-eth wine and oil, shall not be rich. He, that hath no rule o-ver his own spir-it, is like a cit-y that is bro-ken down, and with-out walls. It is an hon-or for a man to cease from strife.'

fāte, fär, fall, fat, wad—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn—nō, mŏve,

CHAPTER XV.

Words of four syllables accented on the first.

4 2 4 2	4 2 4 2
ad′ mi ral ty	an′ ti qua ry
ad mi ra ble	char i ta ble
ad ver sa ry	com men ta ry
ap pli ca ble	com mis sa ry
4 2 4 2	2 2 2 2
nom i nal ly	dif fi cul ty
nom i na tive	dil i gent ly
nav i ga ble	em i nent ly
ob sti na çy	ex çel len çy
pal li a tive	ex qui şite ly
prof it a ble	ep i lep sy
prac ti ca ble	im pi ous ly
vol un ta ry	in ter est ing

Morning. Look over the hills, and see the sun just coming in sight. How bright it shines through the branches of the trees in yonder orchard! How glad the little birds appear! Lazy boys, who lie late in bed, do not know where the sun rises. The way toward the rising sun is called East.

nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull, rule—oil, pound—thin, THIS.

2 2 2 2	2 2 4 2
in′ fi nite ly	ar′ bi tra ry
lib er tin ism	cred it a ble
in çi den çy	crim i nal ly
par ti çi ple	del i ca çy
pen i tent ly	des pi ca ble
preş i den çy	im i ta tive
rev er ent ly	gen er al ly
sev en ti eth	mil i ta ry
2 2 4 2	1 2 4 2
in tri ca çy	a vi a ry
lim it a ry	cu li na ry
mil i ta ry	du bi ta ble
mys ti cal ly	lu mi na ry
neç es sa ry	mo ment a ry
per ish a ble	nu mer a ble
pref er a ble	rea son a ble
sem i na ry	su per a ble

NOON. Now it is 12 o'clock. Let us observe where the sun is. It is not right over our heads; if it were, the air would be still warmer. The cows have retired to the shady woods, and the sheep are lying along the shade of the fence. As you stand facing the sun at noon, the way before you is called South.

CHAPTER XVI.

Words of four syllables accented on the second.

4 4 1 2	4 4 1 1
a nal′ o gous	a pol′ o gize
an tag o nist	ca tas tro phe
as trol o gy	con fab u late
as tron o my	cor rob o rate
4 1 2 2	**4 1 2 2**
ab ste mi *o*us	la bo ri *o*us
ad ja çent ly	ob scu ri ty
a ma zing ly	ob se qui *o*us
com mo di *o*us	pal la di um
com mu ni ty	ma tu ri ty
com pla çen çy	sa lu bri *o*us
con ve ni ençe	trans pa ren çy
cor ro sive ly	va cu i ty

Evening. Now the sun is going down. We can look at it now, without hurting our eyes, for it is not as bright as it was at noon. How finely it makes the clouds appear! There are crimson clouds, and purple clouds, and clouds of almost all colors. The way toward the setting sun, is called West.

nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull, rule—oil, pound—thin, THIS.

2 4 2 2	1 4 2 1
bar bar′ i ty	be at′ i tude
dis *h*on es ty	co op er ate
im pol i tic	de nom i nate
im pos si ble	e man çi pate
in sol ven çy	pre dom i nate
in tran si tive	pre pon der ate
men daç i ty	pro cras ti nate
sy non y mous	pre nom i nate
1 2 2 2	**2 1 2 2**
be nef i çent	çen so ri ous
de cliv i ty	ex clu sive ly
mu nif i çent	ex pe ri ençe
ne çes si ty	har mo ni ous
pro fun di ty	in de çen çy
pro pen si ty	in ju ri ous
so liç i tous	mys te ri ous
so lem ni ty	vic to ri ous

NIGHT. The busy streets of the city, and the green fields of the country, are alike silent. The faithful sun has gone, to light another part of the world, and the glittering stars are seen all over the sky. There is one star called the North Star, which never appears to move. The way toward it, is called North.

fāte, fär, fall, făt, wăd—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn—nō, mŏve,

CHAPTER XVII.

In this chapter, the vowel in the final syllable, when not silent, has the sound of ĭ; *as heard in* tunnel, carnage; *pronounced,* tŭn′-nĭl, kär′-nĭj.

1	2	2	4
du′ el	im′ age	tur′ ret	can′ çel
gru el	lev el	tun nel	cos set
jew el	min ute	vel vet	clos et
na ked	pil lage	vil lage	com et
se cret	par çel	vis age	dam age
su et	riv et	wick et	flas ket
u sage	rus set	let tuçe	dock et
2	skil let	3	hov el
bil′ let	sul len	bul′ let	jack et
buck et	rich es	bush el	lock et
car pet	rick ets	mor sel	mal let
chis el	sel vage	pul let	pan el
fer ret	run net	4	or ange
fid get	ten et	ash′ es	pack et
fil let	till age	bas ket	plan et
fun nel	tick et	bar rel	rav age
gus set	tip pet	lan çet	rack et
hel met	trip let	bon net	rock et
ken nel	tress es	brack et	trav el
lin net	tim brel	cab bage	sal vage

CHAPTER XVIII.

In this chapter, t *has the sound of* tsh, *when immediately followed by* u *or* eou; *as heard in* nature, courteous; *pronounced,* nā′-tshūre′, cŭr′-tshē-ŭs.

Also, when the preceding accented syllable ends with n, s, *or* x, *the following* t *has the same sound; as in* frontier, question; *pronounced,* frŏn′-tshēer′, quĕs′-tshŭn.

1 1	2 1	4 2 4
crea′ ture	struc′ ture	ac′ tu al
fea ture	tex ture	nat u ral
fu ture	ves ture	pos tu late
na ture	ven ture	3 3 1 2
su ture	vul ture	boun′ te ous
2 1	4 1	1 2 1
cul′ ture	fron′ tier	de ben′ ture
lec ture	pos ture	de par ture
ges ture	stat ue	2 4 1
mix ture	stat ute	en rap′ ture
nur ture	stat ure	im pos ture
pic ture	2 1 2	4 2 1
rup ture	cen′ tu ry	ad ven′ ture
scrip ture	cour te ous	con jec ture
sculp ture	fis tu lous	con tex ture
stric ture	sump tu ous	com mix ture

fāte, fär, fäll, făt, wăd—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn—nō, mŏve,

CHAPTER XIX.

In this chapter, i, *when in an unaccented syllable, and followed by a vowel, has the power of a consonant, and the sound of* y; *as heard in* alien, filial; *pronounced,* ăl′-yĕn, fĭl′-yăl.

1 2
al′ ien
2 2
bil′ ious
2 4
brill′ iant
fil ial
ruff ian
triv ial

4 2
pon′ iard
span iel
2 4
brev′ iat
4 4
val′ iant
1 2 1
al′ ien ate

4 2 4
con viv′ ial
fa mil iar
2 2 2
per fid′ ious
2 2 4
çi vil′ ian
1 4 1
se ragl′ io

In the last syllables of the following words, o *and* e *have the sound of short* u.

1
sav′ ior
2
bill′ ion
mill ion
min ion
pill ion
pin ion
scull ion

4
coll′ ier
gal iot
pann ier
4 2
pa vil′ ion
pos til ion
2 2
ver mil′ ion

4 4
bat tal′ ion
com pan ion
do min ion
o pin ion
ras cal ion
re bell ion
1
be hav′ ior

nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull, rule—oil, pound—thin, this.

CHAPTER XX.

In this chapter, i *and* y, *when followed by* r *and another consonant, have the sound of* ẽ, *as heard in* girl, firm, virgin; *pronounced*, gẽrl, fẽrm, vẽr′-gĩn.

birth
chirp
firm
gird
girl
girt
mirth
myrrh
quirk
skirt
twirl
whirl

çir′ cus
çir cuit
çir cle
çir clet
çir cled
çir cling
firm ness

fir′ kin
firm ly
gir dle
myr tle
skir mish
whirl pool
whirl wind
en gird′
in firm
af firm′
con firm
çir′ cum flex
çir cum spect
çir′ cum çise
firm′ a ment

en çir′ clet
en çir cle
af firm′ ant
af firm ançe
ex tir′ pate
af firm′ ing
çir cum duct′
çir cum vent
çir cum vest
af firm′ a tive
af firm a ble
in firm′ i ty
af firm a′ tion
con firm a tion

fāte, fär, fall, fat, wäd—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn—nō, mŏve,

CHAPTER XXI.

In this chapter, s *and* z *have the sound of* zh, *when preceded by a vowel with the accent, and followed by* ia, ie, io, *or* u *long; as,* leisure, grazier, explosion; *pronounced,* lē′-zhûre, grā′-zhûr, ĕks-plō′-zhŭn.

1 1	1 2 2	2 1 1
a′ zure	cro′ si er	dis clo′ sure
lei sure	2 1 2	en clo sure
ra sure	treas′ u ry	ex po sure
sei zure	treas u rer	dis po sure

In the last syllable of the following words, the vowels which are not silent have the sound of short u.

1 1	2 2	2 1
de lu′ sion	di vi′ sion	dif fu′ sion
e va sion	in çi sion	dis plo sion
pro fu sion	4 1	dis sua sion
1 2	ad he′ sion	ef fu sion
de çi′ sion	af fu sion	ex plo sion
de ri sion	al lu sion	il lu sion
e li sion	col lu sion	in fu sion
pre çi sion	con clu sion	in va sion
pro vi sion	con fu sion	suf fu sion
re çi sion	cor ro sion	per sua sion
re vi sion	oc ca sion	

nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull, rule—oil, pound—thin, this.

CHAPTER XXII.

In this chapter, n, *in an accented syllable, has a compound or mixed sound, like* ng, *when followed by* c *hard,* k, q, *or* x; *as in the words* blink, conquest; *pronounced,* blĭngk, cŏng′-kwĕst.

2	2 2	4 2
brink	in′ stinct	rank′ ly
drink	crin kle	tan gle
punk	drunk en	thank less
shrink	tin kle	tran quil
think	tink er	van quish
trunk	twink ling	4 1
4	sprin kle	con′ cave
bank	twin kle	con course
clank	un cle	2 1 1
crank	4 2	in′ cu bate
drank	ban′ quet	syn co pe
flank	bank er	4 2 2
frank	bank rupt	sanc′ ti ty
hank	cran kle	2 1 2
plank	con quest	in′ cu bus
rank	frank ly	in cre ment
sank	frank ness	1 2 2
shank	hank er	de lin′ quent
thank	rank ness	re lin quish

fate, far, fall, fat, wad—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn—nō, mŏve,

CHAPTER XXIII.

In this chapter, c, s *and* t *have the sound of* sh, *when immediately followed by* i *or* u; *as in the words* species, assure, ratio; *pronounced,* spē′-shēz, ȧs-shūre′, rȧ′-shē-ō.

1 1
spe′ cies

1 2
sure′ ty

2 1
çen′ sure
fis sure
is sue
pres sure
tis sue

4 1
ton′ sure

2 1
en sure′

4 1
as sure′

1 2 1
gla′ ci ate
ra ti o
sa ti ate
spa ti ate

1 2 2
pre′ sci ent
pre sci ençe
pre sci ous

1 2 4
gla′ ci al

4 2 4
cas′ si a

2 1 4
in′ su lar
sen su al

4 2 2
tran′ si ent

4 1 4
con′ su lar

4 1 4
as su′ rançe

2 2 1
im pres′ sure

1 2 4
so′ ci a ble

1 2 2 1
li çen′ ti ate
e nun ci ate
no vi ti ate
pro pi ti ate

1 1 2 1
e ma′ ci ate
ne go ti ate

2 2 2 1
in i′ ti ate

2 1 2 1
ex pa′ ti ate
in sa ti ate
in gra ti ate

4 2 2 1
of fi′ ci ate

4 1 2 1
as so′ ci ate
con so ci ate

2 2 1
vi ti a′ tion

nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull, rule—oil, pound—thin, THIS.

CHAPTER XXIV.

In this chapter, x *has its flat sound, like* gz, *not having the accent on it, and the following syllable beginning with a vowel, or* h; *as in the words* exert, example; *pronounced,* ĕgz-ĕrt′, ĕgz-ăm′-ple.

2 1
ex hale′
ex ile

2 2
ex empt′
ex ert
ex ist
ex ult

2 3
ex alt′
ex haust
ex hort

2 4
ex act′

2 2
ex emp′ tion

2 2 2
ex er′ cent
ex hib it
ex ist ence

2 2 2
ex ist′ ent

2 4 2
ex act′ ed
ex act er
ex act ly
ex act ness
ex am ine
ex am ple
ex ot ic

2 2 4
ex em′ plar

2 1 2
ile′ ment
hale ment

2 1 1 4
ex u′ be rant

2 1 2 1
ex u′ vi æ
lux u ri ate

2 1 1 1
ex u′ be rate

2 2 1 2
ex ec′ u tive
ex ec u trix
ex ig u ous

2 1 2 2
lux u′ ri ous
ux o ri ous

2 2 2 1
ex em′ pli fy

2 1 2 4
lux u′ ri ant

2 2 2 2
ex hib′ it er
ex im i ous

2 3 2 2
ex or′ di um

2 1 4
ex ha′ la ble

CHAPTER XXV.

In this chapter, e, *when not silent, has the sound of long* a; *as in the words* ere, they, heinous, *pronounced*, àr, THà, hà′-nûs.

ere	THeir	where	co *heir′*
ei*gh*t	THe*y*	whey	in ve*igh′*
fre*igh*t	trey	eigh′ ty	pur ve*y*
ne*igh*	skein	hei nous	sur ve*y*
rein	veil	o be*y′*	dis′ o be*y*
tete	vein		
there	wei*gh*		

CHAPTER XXVI.

In this chapter, i, *in the final syllable, has the sound of* ee; *as in the words* shire, marine; *pronounced* shèer, mâ-rèen′.

frize	an tiq*ue′*	ver di gris′
shire	ca priçe	gab ar dine′
po liçe′	ça grin	man da rin
pro file	fa tig*ue*	tam ba rine
pe lisse	ma çhine	mag a zine
	ma rine	

nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull, rule—oil, pound—thin, THIS.

CHAPTER XXVII.

In this chapter, the termination ed *is sounded as if it formed a part of the preceding syllable, the* e *being silent, and* d *having its usual sound.*

1	2	4	32
brib′ ed	liv′ ed	solv′ ed	soil′ ed
fear ed	hill ed	33	1 1
raiş ed	mov ed	pour′ ed	de fam′ ed
sav ed	prov ed	sour ed	de priv ed
seal ed	rub bed	32	2 2
tir ed	3	boil′ ed	in fring′ ed
roll ed	call′ ed	coil ed	sub serv ed
pav ed	saw ed	coin ed	4 . 1
uş ed	warn ed	foil ed	as crib′ ed
2	4	oil ed	a vail ed
kill′ ed	lodg′ ed	toil ed	bap tiz ed

In the following, the final d *has the sound of* t.

1	2	4	2 2
graç′ ed	miss′ ed	class′ ed	dis pers′ ed
faç ed	nurs ed	dash ed	em bark ed
laç ed	wish ed	hatch ed	im press ed
plaç ed	3	drop ped	4 2
rak ed	talk′ ed	pass ed	con vin′ çed
2	4	2 2	2 1
fix′ ed	ask′ ed	diş miss′ ed	in creas′ ed
mix ed	cross ed	dis pens ed	in du çed

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Words of which there are two or more of the same pronunciation, but of different orthography and signification.

Air, *an element.*
Ere, *before.*
Heir, *he who inherits.*
Bare, *naked.*
Bear, *to suffer.*
Beet, *a vegetable.*
Beat, *to strike.*
Blue, *a color.*
Blew, *did blow.*
Bow, *to shoot with.*
Beau, *a gay fellow.*
Bore, *to make a hole.*
Boar, *a beast.*
Bale, *a pack of goods.*
Bail, *surety.*
Borne, *carried.*
Bourn, *a limit.*
Coarse, *not fine.*
Course, *a race-way.*
Cote, *a sheep-fold.*
Coat, *a garment.*
Core, *the heart.*
Corps, *a body of soldiers.*
Deer, *an animal.*
Dear, *costly.*

Fare, *provision.*
Fair, *beautiful.*
Flee, *to run away.*
Flea, *an insect.*
Fane, *a temple.*
Fain, *gladly.*
Feign, *to dissemble.*
Freeze, *to congeal.*
Frieze, *coarse cloth.*
Grate, *for coals.*
Great, *large.*
Hare, *an animal.*
Hair, *of the head.*
Heel, *part of the foot.*
Heal, *to cure.*
Here, *in this place.*
Hear, *to hearken.*
Hue, *color.*
Hew, *to cut.*
Hole, *a cavity.*
Whole, *total.*
High, *lofty.*
Hie, *to hasten.*
I, *myself.*
Eye, *organ of sight.*

nor[3], not[4], good[5]—tube[1], tub[2], bull[3], rule[4]—oil[32], pound[33]—thin, THIS.

1

Meet, *to assemble.*
Meat, *food.*
Mete, *to measure.*
Key, *an instrument.*
Quay, *a wharf.*
Leek, *an herb.*
Leak, *to run out.*
Leaf, *part of a plant.*
Lief, *willingly.*
Lyre, *a harp.*
Li-ar, *one who tells lies.*
Lone, *single.*
Loan, *any thing lent.*
Mean, *low.*
Mien, *manner.*
Moan, *to lament.*
Mown, *cut down.*
Nave, *part of a wheel.*
Knave, *a dishonest man.*
New, *not worn.*
Knew, *did know.*
Ore, *metal.*
Oar, *a thing to row with.*
Pane, *a square of glass.*
Pain, *uneasiness.*
Pare, *to cut off.*
Pair, *a couple.*
Pear, *a fruit.*
Peace, *quiet.*
Piece, *a part.*
Peer, *a nobleman.*
Pier, *a column.*

1

Place, *situation.*
Plaice, *a fish.*
Pray, *to beseech.*
Prey, *plunder.*
Plate, *a dish.*
Plait, *a fold.*
Raze, *to demolish.*
Raise, *to lift up.*
Rays, *sun-beams.*
Rain, *water from clouds.*
Reign, *to rule.*
Rein, *part of a bridle.*
Rye, *corn.*
Wry, *crooked.*
Rite, *a ceremony.*
Write, *to use a pen.*
Wright, *an artificer.*
Sale, *selling.*
Sail, *part of a ship.*
Seen, *beheld.*
Scene, *part of a play.*
See, *to behold.*
Sea, *the ocean.*
So, *thus.*
Sow, *to scatter abroad.*
Sew, *to use a needle.*
Slight, *to despise.*
Sleight, *dexterity.*
Slow, *tardy.*
Sloe, *a fruit.*
Sole, *bottom of the foot.*
Soul, *the spirit of man.*

fāte, fär, fall, fat, wad—mē, met—pīne, pin—nō, mōve,

1

Sore, *an ulcer.*
Soar, *to fly aloft.*
Steel, *hardened iron.*
Steal, *to pilfer.*
Stile, *steps to a field.*
Style, *language.*
Strait, *narrow.*
Straight, *not crooked.*
Tale, *a story.*
Tail, *the end.*
Slay, *to kill.*
Sleigh, *a vehicle.*
Toe, *part of the foot.*
Tow, *coarse linen.*
Vale, *a valley.*
Veil, *a cover.*
Vane, *a weathercock.*
Vain, *worthless.*
Vein, *a blood vessel.*
Waste, *loss.*
Waist, *of the body.*
Week, *seven days.*
Weak, *not strong.*
You, *yourself.*
Yew, *a tree.*

2

Ark, *a vessel.*
Arc, *part of a circle.*
Bin, *a place for corn.*
Been, *participle of* to be.
Bell, *instrument of sound.*
Belle, *a young lady.*

2

But, *a conjunction.*
Butt, *a large cask.*
Bred, *brought up.*
Bread, *food.*
Sell, *to dispose of.*
Cell, *a pit or cave.*
Gilt, *with gold.*
Guilt, *sin.*
Herd, *a drove.*
Heard, *did hear.*
Him, *that man.*
Hymn, *a sacred song.*
Hart, *an animal.*
Heart, *seat of life.*
In, *within.*
Inn, *a public house.*
Kill, *to destroy life.*
Kiln, *for burning brick.*
Led, *did lead.*
Lead, *metal.*
Plum, *a fruit.*
Plumb, *a leaden weight.*
Ring, *a circle.*
Wring, *to twist.*
Rest, *repose.*
Wrest, *to force.*
Rung, *did ring.*
Wrung, *twisted.*
Ruff, *a ruffle.*
Rough, *uneven.*
Sent, *did send.*
Cent, *a copper coin.*

nor[3], not[4], good[5]—tube[1], tub[2], bull[3], rule[4]—oil[32], pound[33]—thin, this.

2

Sum, *the whole.*
Some, *a part.*
Sun, *source of light.*
Son, *a male child.*
Too, *likewise.*
Two, *twice one.*

3

All, *every one.*
Awl, *an instrument.*
Aught, *any thing.*
Ought, *bound by duty.*
Ball, *a round body.*
Bawl, *to cry aloud.*
Call, *to name.*
Caul, *part of an animal.*
Cord, *a small rope.*
Chord, *a right line.*
Hall, *a large room.*
Haul, *to pull.*
Naught, *bad.*
Nought, *nothing.*

4

Cask, *a barrel.*
Casque, *armor for the head.*
Dam, *mother of brutes.*
Damn, *to condemn.*
Jam, *a conserve.*
Jamb, *post of a door.*
Rap, *a smart blow.*
Wrap, *to fold together.*
Tax, *a rate.*
Tacks, *small nails.*

33

Bow, *to bend.*
Bough, *a branch.*
Flour, *fine meal.*
Flow-er, *blossom of plants.*
Foul, *filthy.*
Fowl, *a bird.*

2

Ber' ry, *a small fruit.*
Bu ry, *to inter.*
Les sen, *to make less.*
Les son, *a precept.*
Suck er, *a small twig.*
Suc cor, *help.*
Sel ler, *one who sells.*
Cel lar, *room under a house.*
Cous in, *a relation.*
Coz en, *to cheat.*
Sig net, *a seal.*
Cyg net, *a young swan.*
Pen sile, *hanging.*
Pen cil, *a small brush.*
Rig or, *severity.*
Rig ger, *a mechanic.*

1

Seal' ing, *fixing a seal.*
Ceil ing, *of a room.*
Vi ol, *an instrument.*
Vi al, *a small bottle.*

3

Al' ter, *to change.*
Al tar, *a place for sacrifice.*

CHAPTER XXIX.

Figures and Numbers.

Arabic.	*Roman.*	*Names.*	*Numeral Adjectives.*
1	I	One	First
2	II	Two	Second
3	III	Three	Third
4	IV	Four	Fourth
5	V	Five	Fifth
6	VI	Six	Sixth
7	VII	Seven	Seventh
8	VIII	Eight	Eighth
9	IX	Nine	Ninth
10	X	Ten	Tenth
11	XI	Eleven	Eleventh
12	XII	Twelve	Twelfth
13	XIII	Thirteen	Thirteenth
14	XIV	Fourteen	Fourteenth
15	XV	Fifteen	Fifteenth
16	XVI	Sixteen	Sixteenth
17	XVII	Seventeen	Seventeenth
18	XVIII	Eighteen	Eighteenth
19	XIX	Nineteen	Nineteenth
20	XX	Twenty	Twentieth
30	XXX	Thirty	Thirtieth
40	XL	Forty	Fortieth
50	L	Fifty	Fiftieth
60	LX	Sixty	Sixtieth
70	LXX	Seventy	Seventieth
80	LXXX	Eighty	Eightieth
90	XC	Ninety	Ninetieth
100	C	One hundred	One hundredth
500	D	Five hundred	Five hundredth
1000	M	One thousand	One thousandth

CHAPTER XXX.

Abbreviations used in Writing and Printing.

A. A. S. *Fellow of the American Academy.*
A. B. *Bachelor of Arts.*
A. D. *In the year of our Lord.*
A. M. *Master of Arts.*
A. M. *Before Noon.*
B. D. *Bachelor of Divinity.*
B. V. *Blessed Virgin.*
C. S. *Keeper of the Seal.*
D. D. *Doctor of Divinity.*
F. R. S. *Fellow of Royal Society.*
G. R. *George the King.*
K. *King.*
LL. D. *Doctor of Laws.*
L. S. *Place of the Seal.*
M. *Marquis.*
M. B. *Bachelor of Physic.*
MS. *Manuscript.*
MSS. *Manuscripts.*
N. B. *Take Notice.*
N. C. *North Carolina.*
N. H. *New Hampshire.*
N. J. *New Jersey.*
N. S. *New Style.*
N. W. T. *North-West Territory.*
N. Y. *New York.*
O. S. *Old Style.*
P. M. *Post Master; Afternoon.*
P. O. *Post Office.*
P. S. *Postscript.*
Q. *Queen; Question.*
R. *The King.*
R. I. *Rhode Island.*
S. C. *South Carolina.*
S. T. D. *Doctor of Divinity.*
U. S. A. *United States of America.*
Abp. *Archbishop.*
Acct. *Account.*
Ala. *Alabama.*
Apr. *April.*
Att'y. *Attorney.*
Aug. *August.*
Bart. *Baronet.*
Capt. *Captain.*
Chap. *Chapter.*
Co. *Company.*
Col. *Colonel.*
Con. *On the other hand.*
Conn. *Connecticut.*

Cr. *Credit; Creditor.*
Cts. *Cents.*
Cwt. *Hundred Weight.*
Dea. *Deacon.*
Dec. *December.*
Del. *Delaware.*
Dept. *Deputy.*
Do. *The same.*
Ditto, *The same.*
Dr. *Doctor; Debtor.*
Ed. *Edition; Editor.*
Eph. *Ephesians.*
Esa. *Esaias.*
Eccl. *Ecclesiastes.*
Eng. *England; English.*
Ep. *Epistle.*
Esq. *Esquire.*
Ex. *Example.*
Exr. *Executor.*
Feb. *February.*
Fr. *France.*
Gen. *General.*
Gent. *Gentlemen.*
Geo. *Georgia; George.*
Gov. *Governor.*
hhd. *Hogshead.*
Heb. *Hebrews.*
Hon. *Honorable.*
hund. *Hundred.*
Ibid. *In the same place.*
i. e. *That is.*
id. *The same.*
Ind. *Indiana.*
Inst. *Present.*
Isa. *Isaiah.*
Jan. *January.*
Km. *Kingdom.*
Kt. *Knight.*
Lat. *Latitude.*
Ld. *Lord.*
Ldp. *Lordship.*
lb. *Pound.*
Lieut. *Lieutenant.*
Lon. *Longitude.*
Lou. *Louisiana.*
Maj. *Major.*
Mar. *March.*
Mass. *Massachusetts.*
Math. *Mathematics.*
Md. *Maryland.*
Me. *Maine.*
Matt. *Matthew.*
Mr. *Master.*
Mrs. *Mistress.*
Messrs. *Gentlemen.*
No. *Number.*
Nov. *November.*
Obj. *Objection.*
Obt. *Obedient.*
Oct. *October.*
Parl. *Parliament.*
Penn. *Pennsylvania.*
per, *By.*
per cent. *By the hundred.*
Pres. *President.*
Prof. *Professor.*
Ps. *Psalms.*
Regr. *Register.*
Rep. *Representative.*
Rev. *Reverend.*
Rt. Hon. *Right Honorable.*

St.	*Saint.*	ult.	*The last.*
Sect.	*Section.*	Va.	*Virginia.*
Sen.	*Senator.*	Viz.	*Namely.*
Sept.	*September.*	Vt.	*Vermont.*
Servt.	*Servant.*	wt.	*Weight.*
ss.	*To wit, namely.*	yd.	*Yard.*
Tenn.	*Tennessee.*	&,	*And.*
Thos.	*Thomas.*	&c.	*And the rest.*

CHAPTER XXXI.

Punctuation.

Punctuation is the art of dividing a written composition into sentences, or parts of sentences, by points or stops, to mark the different pauses which the sense requires.

The principal points are the

Comma, thus	,	Interrogation, thus	?
Semicolon,	;	Exclamation,	!
Colon,	:	Parenthesis,	()
Period,	.	Dash,	—

A Comma denotes a pause as long as the reader would be in pronouncing the word *and*, or any other monosyllable in the sentence.

A Semicolon denotes a pause as long as two commas.

A Colon denotes a pause as long as three commas.

A Period denotes a pause as long as four commas: it shows that the sentence is complete.

An Interrogation Point denotes that a question is asked.

An Exclamation Point denotes astonishment, or some other emotion.

A Parenthesis includes a part of a sentence, which

might have been omitted without injuring the sense, and must be read in an altered and lower tone of voice.

A Dash denotes a sudden stop, or change in the subject, and requires a pause longer than the period.

The following characters are also frequently used in composition:

An Apostrophe, thus ' denotes the omission of a letter; as *lov'd* for *loved*.

A Caret, thus ʌ denotes where to take in what was left out by mistake; as thus, gram$^{\text{m}}_{\text{A}}$ar.

A Hyphen, thus - connects the parts of a compound word; as, *lap-dog*. It is placed at the end of a line, when a word is divided, and one or more syllables put in the following line. When over a vowel, it denotes a long sound.

The Acute Accent, thus ′ as, *hon′-est*.

A Breve, thus ˘ denotes the short sound of the vowel.

A Diæresis, thus ¨ denotes that the vowel, over which it is placed, is not connected in sound with the foregoing vowel.

A Quotation, thus " " denotes that the passage is taken from some other author, in his own words.

An Index, thus ☞ points to a passage important to be noticed.

A Paragraph, thus ¶ denotes the beginning of a new subject.

A Star, thus * and other marks, as †, ‡, §, ‖, and sometimes the letters of the alphabet, and figures, refer to the margin or bottom of the page.